

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
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Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS TWO CENTS

SUFFRAGE LOSSES IN THREE STATES

SAY COST BARS ELECTRIFYING TERMINALS NOW

Commerce Experts Hold That Roads Can't Afford \$280,000,000 Job.

AIR POLLUTION 'SMALL'

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The electrification of railroad terminals in Chicago is technically possible. Financially it is impossible. It would cost the railroads \$280,000,000. They cannot raise that amount of free capital. They cannot get the cooperation of the city in raising the money.

All these statements are based on the complete and immediate electrification of all Chicago's railroad terminals, including switch tracks, a total of 3,300 miles of track, extending far outside the city limits in every direction.

The financial practicability, under present day conditions of electrification as it might be applied to individual roads or to single services of individual roads is a matter which has not been investigated by the committee and concerning which no opinion is expressed.

Air Pollution Negligible. So far as the pollution of the air in Chicago is concerned, railroad locomotives are minor factors. They are only responsible for one-fifth of the visible smoke and for less than one-twelfth of the soot and other solids resulting from the combustion of coal which float about in the air. It is estimated that one-third of all the dirt in the air does not come from smoke at all. To get rid of that dirt is a problem in city cleaning.

Commerce Report Ready. The Chicago Association of Commerce committee on smoke abatement and electrification of railroad terminals has its final report complete and ready to be presented to the public. The formal presentation will probably be made at a grand dinner to be held within two weeks.

The report represents five years' work on the part of a large and expensive staff of engineers, chemists, and other experts. It has cost more than \$500,000, all of which has been paid by the railroads.

The most important features of the report are briefly summarized above. It does not declare that the authorities of the city of Chicago should consider it their imperative duty to work intelligently and persistently to obtain pure air for the people.

Urges Scientific Inquiry.

Constructively the report urges that the first step which should be taken by the city is the establishment of another permanent commission, to be called the pure air commission, the members of which should possess "high technical efficiency." It is recommended that the city should make "an adequate annual appropriation of an amount sufficient to organize and develop investigations."

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The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

MASSACHUSETTS TO G. O. P.; OHIO WET

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR

COPENHAGEN, via London, Nov. 2.—The Ribe Stifts Tidende, the leading newspaper on the German frontier, publishes a letter from a German officer who was present during the French offensive in Champagne from Sept. 25 to 27. The officer writes that the Germans came within an ace of total disaster and had fully prepared to leave their second line. Their artillery had been prepared and the infantry was ready to march off when the bombardment suddenly ceased. Had it lasted another two hours, the situation, which was then indescribably critical, would, the officer says, have developed into a complete rout.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 3 a. m.—The Times correspondent at Athens, telegraphing yesterday, says that the Bulgars advancing from Veles (Kuprit) in the direction of Monastir have reached the Babuna range, halfway between Veles and Prelip, the Serbs falling back on Prelip and Monastir. The population of Monastir, he says, have taken refuge in Greece.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 3 a. m.—The Daily Express understands that the police are to prosecute under the defense of the realm act persons of any nationality circulating baseless rumors likely to cause unrest, such as are current in London daily. The penalty demanded is hard labor.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 3 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Copenhagen states that British submarines captured two German steamers in the Baltic sea on Monday and took them to Raumo, Finland.

THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate temperature; moderate winds. Illinois—Fair Wednesday; moderate temperature. Sun rises 6:30; sets 4:42. Moon rises 5:10 a. m. Thursday. The planet Jupiter visible all night in the heavens.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)
Maximum, 3 p. m., 57.
Minimum, 7 a. m., 43.
8 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 50; 2 p. m., 53.
4 a. m., 47; Noon, 52; 8 p. m., 49.
5 a. m., 45; 1 p. m., 53; 9 p. m., 49.
6 a. m., 45; 2 p. m., 56; 10 p. m., 48.
7 a. m., 45; 3 p. m., 57; 11 p. m., 47.
8 a. m., 45; 4 p. m., 58; Midnight, 47.
9 a. m., 46; 5 p. m., 58; 1 a. m., 46.
10 a. m., 48; 6 p. m., 58; 2 a. m., 46.
Mean temperature, 52; normal for the day, 45.
Excess since Jan. 1, 439.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0.
Excess since Jan. 1, 1.11 inches.
Wind, N. W.; maximum velocity, 25 miles an hour at 1:41 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 54 per cent; 3 p. m., 40 per cent; 7 p. m., 48 per cent.

CARSON SAYS ERRORS PERIL BRITISH ARMY

Attacks Plans of Ministry at Gallipoli and in the Balkans.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the house of commons today, explained the status of the war and defended the course which the ministry has taken in the struggle.

Sir Edward Carson answered Mr. Asquith with a severe arraignment of the cabinet, pointing out what he declared to be glaring blunders by Britain's ministry. Sir Edward explained his resignation from the office of attorney general, saying he could not accept the British policy in the near east.

The two men were agreed on one point. This was the creation of a committee of three to five men to have absolute control of Britain's war movements, corresponding to the German general army staff, and replacing the ministry of twenty-two members. It is taken for granted that Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, and A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, will be members of this council.

Defense by the Premier. Briefly stated, the premier's speech brought out these points: Great Britain faces a financial crisis. Every citizen must economize and make sacrifices to meet the empire's needs. The government is opposed to conscription, but will adopt it as a final resort if the plan of Lord Derby fails.

Great Britain's army in France has been increased from six infantry and two cavalry divisions to nearly 1,000,000 men. The Dardanelles campaign has been "a disappointment," but the allies there have prevented the use of 300,000 Turks in other fields, including Russia and Egypt. The campaign now is "part of the larger strategic question."

The premier assumed full responsibility for the Dardanelles campaign, applying the guns of the enemies of Winston Churchill. King Constantine of Greece was accused of causing his nation to break treaty pledges to Serbia after Venetelos had asked allied aid.

Great Britain and France have arranged to defend and will pledge the independence of Serbia. Attacks Made by Carson. Sir Edward Carson's contentions in his reply, summarized, are: Failure to send a large force to the Balkans when Bulgaria mobilized permitted the overrunning of Serbia by the enemies. Failure to display force ended the hope of winning Roumania to the allies and permitted King Constantine to overcome the desires of Venetelos and the majority of the Greek deputies to join the allies.

Carson Says Public Must Know Facts.

When Sir Edward Carson arose he declared that his only reason for speaking was because the premier had not given the public sufficient information on matters upon which they showed anxiety, and after fifteen months of war he thought it only right that there should be free debate in the house.

The present position, he said, was one of grave peril. There was nothing to be gained by minimizing the danger, and he could assure the premier that the desire for discussion was not in any way to minimize the main objects of the war. It was a symbol of the growing determination of the house and country that everything that could be done should be done to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion at the earliest possible moment.

"We have had an ever widening theater of war," he said, "which in the east is threatening the vitals of our empire. The Germans are in possession of Belgium and part of France and Poland and are now threatening our gallant ally, Serbia. What the house and country are anxious about is whether our re-

Villa Artillery Paving the Way for New Assault

Last Attack on Carranza Garrison Expected After Cannonade.

U. S. SOLDIER DEAD

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—With salvoes of artillery beginning shortly after 5 o'clock this evening, Villa apparently began preparing tonight for his fifth and perhaps last assault on the Carranza stronghold of Agua Prieta. Villa kept up his artillery fire for a brief period before dark and then ceased.

The damage to Agua Prieta seemed to observers on the American side to be confined to two half shattered windmills, a few obliterated adobe houses, in which a number of women and children camp followers were killed, and to torn places in the wire entanglements where Villa's Yaquis attempted to storm the town last night.

Villa Reinforcements Arriving. Ammunition and reinforcements from the east for the Villa army, which were looked for shortly after noon, were reported coming through Gualanduro pass today. Gen. Villa this afternoon apparently succeeded in getting provisions and water for his thirsty and half starved men. The water supply at Gualanduro ranch, destroyed two weeks ago by Gen. Calles' men, was restored, and a large supply of flour reached his lines.

It seemed probable, therefore, as the evening wore on that Villa had decided to wait until tomorrow before renewing his attack on Agua Prieta, meantime distributing provisions to his men.

Full After Night Battle. The Villa army remained in its trenches today, after the four desperate attacks which kept the Carranza defenses blazing practically all night with flaming guns and bursting shells. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Villa's big Schneider-Gaht gun reopened a bombardment, which soon died down.

The battle continued practically without intermission from yesterday afternoon at 1:45 until 8 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock, when Villa launched his fiercest attack, the combined fire of rifles, machine guns, and cannon was declared by American army officers, with their men, were in the trenches facing the border all night, to be the worst they had ever heard.

Begin with Artillery Duel. Villa opened on the western trenches of Agua Prieta with every gun available, in support of a final rush by his Yaqui Indians about 3 o'clock. Calles replied with every weapon in his garrison.

Douglas trembled under the vibrations of the continuous crashes and concussion. Bullets from the Mexican side rained on the American town. The United States customs house was again peppered by Mexican bullets. Its roof and porches were perforated in many places.

After the last heavy bombardment and attack the Villa forces, which at some points had approached to within a few hundred yards of the wire entanglements, fell back about a mile and began intrenching.

Villa Halts Bombardment. Intermittent firing commenced again at daylight from Agua Prieta, but with the exception of a few scattered shots, evidently to correct ranges, the Villa artillery made no reply. Gen. Villa sent about 1,000 cavalrymen eastward early this morning to bring up supplies of ammunition for his big guns.

Lodes of the Carranza prison were reported by Gen. Calles as forty-five killed and seventy-five wounded, although unofficial reports stated his casualties were 300. Villa died and wounded in large numbers around the desert around the barbed wire barricades.

U. S. Soldier Dies of Wound. On the American side the battle caused one death and a number of injuries. Harry Jones, a private in company C, Eleventh infantry, died of a bullet wound. He was shot in the stomach as he stood guard over an army supply wagon several hundred yards from the boundary. Louis F. Taylor, the civilian, wounded during the machine gun fusillade on the United States custom house yesterday, was reported in a critical condition tonight. Taylor's spinal column was injured, paralyzing him.

No move is contemplated against the fighting Mexican factions unless either

M'CALL VICTOR IN BAY STATE; LEADS BY 6,363

Democrats Lay Defeat to German Anti-Wilson Feeling.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 3 a. m.—Samuel W. McCall, Republican, has been elected governor, defeating Gov. David I. Walsh, Democrat, by 6,363 votes.

The total vote of the state on governor was: McCall, Rep., 235,305; Walsh, Dem., 228,942; Shaw, Pro., 19,471; Clark, Prog., 7,023; McCall's plurality, 6,363.

The total vote on suffrage was: For, 102,351; Against, 204,943. Majority against, 102,592. The remainder of the Republican state ticket was elected and the Republicans made a net gain of twelve seats in the lower branch of the legislature, with no change in the senate. Upon a joint vote the G. O. P. will have 200 against 79 Democrats and 598 Socialists. For the first time in several years there will be no progressive in the assembly.

See German Defection. Democrats are inclined to lay their defeat to defection of the German vote due to the feeling against President Wilson. The Progressive vote in the state was almost negligible. Nelson B. Clark, the nominee, received 7,023 votes.

William Shaw, the prohibition nominee for governor, polled 19,471 votes. Mr. McCall, though his main backing was of the old time G. O. P. brand, had large support from voters who have been allying themselves with the Progressive party. His election reverses the situation of two years ago, when he also was a candidate and was defeated by Gov. Walsh by more than 11,000 votes.

Progressives Out of It. It is almost certain that the Progressives today, with their fewer than 8,000 votes, will be denied a legal party standing hereafter, the law requiring that a party, to be recognized, must have cast 3 per cent of the total vote.

Calvin Coolidge, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, was running more than 20,000 votes ahead of former Lieut. Gov. Barry, Democrat. In the city of Boston, where the question of the recall of Mayor James M. Curley was on the ballot, returns indicated the probable defeat of the recall movement by a fairly close vote.

OHIO AGAIN VOTES "WET" BY MAJORITY OF 40,000.

Proposed Prohibition Amendment Rejected for the Second Time by Electors of the State.

Columbus, O., Nov. 2.—For the second time in two years Ohio voters today rejected a statewide prohibition amendment to the constitution by a majority that may reach 60,000. Last year's majority against prohibition was 54,000.

Incomplete returns from fifty-five counties gave the following result: For prohibition, 45,000; against, 120,000. Among the thirty-three counties yet to be heard from are several districts which are expected to give majorities of from 500 to 1,000 for prohibition. Prohibition was defeated in Cincinnati by about 70,000 votes.

There was considerable uncertainty as to the fate of the constitutional stability amendment which would prevent for six years a vote on a constitutional proposal which has been twice defeated. Late returns, however, indicated that the proposal was rejected.

Two laws subjected to referendum vote also were rejected, according to incomplete returns. One would change the method of selecting liquor license officials and the other would restrict the state for congressional election purposes. Both were passed by a Republican legislature.

G. O. P. MAKES GAINS.

The off year election in states where the issues afforded a political test showed a Republican gain. The Democrats lost the governorship in Massachusetts, and in that state also the Republicans made a gain in the legislature. The Republicans gained one member of congress from New York in an election to fill a vacancy. A Republican was elected mayor of Cincinnati. In New Jersey the Republicans gained two state senators, indicating G. O. P. control of the next state assembly. There also was a gain of Republican strength in Kentucky.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS—Suffrage amendment defeated by majority of 132,602. Complete returns for governor gave McCall, Republican, 235,305; Walsh, Democrat, 228,942. In 1914 Walsh carried state by 11,815. Republicans gain larger control of legislature. Progressive vote is negligible.

NEW YORK—Suffrage for women defeated by majority estimated at 200,000. Proposed new state constitution beaten by estimated majority of 350,000. New state assembly is Republican by a safe majority. Republican representatives were elected in three congressional districts, N. S. Gould in the Thirty-sixth, B. H. Snell in the Thirty-first, and W. S. Bennett in the Twenty-third.

PENNSYLVANIA—Suffrage defeated by a majority of 150,000. One precinct in Philadelphia gave 238 against and no votes for the proposal. T. B. Smith, Republican, elected mayor of Philadelphia, defeating G. D. Porter, Independent, by plurality of 60,000 to 80,000.

OHIO—State-wide prohibition defeated by majority estimated at 40,000. George Fuchta, Republican, was elected mayor of Cincinnati. Harry L. Davis, Republican, elected mayor of Cleveland.

NEW JERSEY—Late returns indicate Republicans will control new legislature on joint ballot by a vote of 50 to 31.

KENTUCKY—A. O. Stanley, Democrat, elected governor over E. P. Morrow, Republican, by about 10,000.

MARYLAND—Meager returns indicate the election of E. C. Harrington as governor over O. E. Waller, Republican, by a small majority. The legislature is safely Democratic.

VIRGINIA—Heavy majority in assembly elected on pledges to enact legislation to forbid shipment of intoxicants into state after Nov. 1, 1916, when state goes dry.

DETROIT—Plan to purchase local street railways defeated by small majority.

BERLIN'S "MEATLESS DAY" FINDS PUBLIC RESIGNED.

Little Grumbling at Fish Diet, but Smaller Amount of Food Consumed Than Ordinarily.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, via London, Nov. 3, 2:30 a. m.—Berlin on its first "meatless day" adapted itself with comparative ease and little grumbling to the new regulation. The effect of the sudden change from a meat to a fish diet lessened materially the amount of food usually consumed, which was precisely the aim of the authorities. It is predicted, however, that the consumption will mount when the public adjusts itself to conditions and acquires new tastes.

Many of the larger popular restaurants specialized in fish courses; others offered omelets in countless varieties. Although cold meats may be eaten, the public showed disinclination to them at the heavy noon meal, but waited until supper times.

The scheme is seemingly less successful with that portion of the public which eats at home. The butcher shops on Monday evening were crowded and lines of people stood outside for hours with the intention of buying in advance enough meat to last until Wednesday. Many stores were completely sold out.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP DEFEATED IN DETROIT.

Proposition to Purchase United Street Railway Rejected by the City's Voters.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2.—Detroit voters today rejected the proposition to purchase from the Detroit United Railway, the street car lines and property, within the one fare zone. The plan, which to be successful, required a two-thirds majority, received less than 50 per cent of the votes cast, according to figures available late tonight. The official count from 120 precincts was: Yes, 18,790; no, 19,867.

Defeat Toledo Franchise. Toledo, O., Nov. 2.—The twenty-five year street car franchise of the Toledo Railway and Light company, controlled by the Doherty interests of New York, was defeated in the election here today by at least 8,000 majority. The election ended a bitter fight of years. Municipal ownership was voted here a year ago.

EQUAL RIGHTS BEATEN BY BIG MAJORITIES

New York 200,000, Pennsylvania 150,000, Massachusetts 132,000.

TAMMANY AGAINST IT?

Suffrage for women was badly defeated in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania yesterday. The majority against the proposition in New York was large, some estimates placing it as high as 200,000. The suffragists claim the figures will be considerably less.

Massachusetts also was emphatic in its declaration to allow its women to vote, beating the proposition by nearly 2 to 1. The adverse majority is 132,602.

Pennsylvania administered the most stinging defeat to the women. While the count has not been completed the anti declare that the proposition was beaten by close to 250,000. Other estimates are 150,000.

New York, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The woman suffrage amendment was defeated today in this state by approximately 200,000, although suffrage leaders would not admit that the verdict against them had been delivered in such proportions.

In this city, as elsewhere, the suffrage vote was counted only after the returns on individual candidates were canvassed, which process delayed complete figures. But at midnight enough had been received from the five boroughs of Greater New York to indicate that the majority against suffrage in the city would be not short of 100,000. Manhattan has voted apparently 32,400 against the suffrage amendment; Kings, 41,500 against; Queens, 7,500 against; the Bronx, 10,000 against; and Richmond, 1,800 against.

Returns from 4,009 election districts out of 5,135 in the entire state give: For suffrage, 408,877; against, 605,478.

Fought by Tammany and G. O. P. Since early in the night the anti-suffrage had been mounting slowly. Where it seemed about 75,000 at 8 p. m., it appeared to be close upon 100,000 a few hours later. The suffragists were especially disappointed at the showing made in the Bronx and in the upper part of Manhattan.

Rumors revived tonight that despite protestations of neutrality both Tammany and the Republican organs secretly intrigued against the cause. The returns from the up-state counties, where the anti had spread their efforts widely, and where they had made a special appeal against votes for women in the home, were saddening to the suffrage leaders. One county after another sent in a majority against. Albany, 5,000; Dutchess, 8,700; Erie, 14,100; Niagara, 900; West Chester, 8,000.

A Few "Pro" Counties. Here and there, though, the spots were few, a county was carried for suffrage. Rockland county went for the women by about 50. Schenectady was more generous with an apparent majority of 5,000, and Cattaraugus came along with 1,800. Chautauque came along with 3,000 majority and Pomplunk 1,000.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's association, while she refused to concede defeat tonight, finally issued this statement: "If the final count shows we have not won a single state we at least have won a great victory in polling so many votes. We have lost nothing and our opponents have won nothing, for they have lost all the votes we have won. We are the only ones. If confusion had not resulted from the vote on the constitution, I think we would have won. We shall start in again tomorrow the first thing. We are in this campaign for the war; we don't give up, and mere defeat will not stop us."

"Women Have Won," Says "Anti." Miss Alice Hill O'Brien, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who remarked shortly after 10 o'clock that she was "not as cheerful" as she would like to be, gave this statement: "We have said all along that we represent the majority of women and now I wish you would say for me that the women have won. A significant fact is that the thousands of voters who did not

EXPERT ADVICE NEEDED IN PLAN OF U. S. DEFENSE

Writer Asserts Officials Seem
to Ignore Opinion of War
Authorities.

In connection with his daily articles on national defense, the third of which appears herewith, Mr. Reilly will answer questions pertaining to the subject of preparedness and tactics in drill for guardsmen and civilians. Where space will not permit letters will be personally answered, subject, however, to proper limitations, and only when an addressed, stamped envelope is inclosed.

BY HENRY J. REILLY.

To practically every line of American activity at the present time expert opinion is accepted. In all professions it has been found more and more necessary to subdivide. The man in any one profession who tries to practice all branches of it is becoming more and more scarce. There is one important branch of American life in which, however, this does not seem to hold; that is, in the question of national defense. The army and navy are professions just the same as are those of doctors, lawyers and so on.

The military profession, like all others, at the present time embraces so much that it is necessary to subdivide and to have experts. In spite of this fact, and in spite of our ready acceptance of expert opinion in other lines, we seem to be, as a whole, determined not to accept expert advice on military and naval subjects.

Military Experts Ignored.
When we are sick we get a doctor. When we are in legal trouble we get a lawyer. When we want to know about financial affairs we go to a banker. When we want to know about military affairs we not only do not consult trained officers of the army and navy, but go a step further and say that their opinion is necessarily prejudiced and therefore valueless.

Throughout all our military activity, both in war and peace, we have shown this contempt for the military expert. When war comes we appoint civilians with little or no military experience to command the army.

We can see no reason why this should not be done, and yet if any one should propose taking a colonel or general from the army and making him president of a bank or putting him in charge of a big law firm the proposal would be treated as that of a lunatic.

Yet, in the first case the ignorance of the individual concerned would lead to unnecessary loss of life, loss of money, and probable defeat, while in the second case, only the loss of money is involved.

Civil War Taught Lesson.
Throughout the civil war the north suffered materially from the fact that so many men without proper training were given important commands. When the trained soldiers, such as Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, were given an opportunity, campaigns commenced to be fought in the way they should have been fought in the first place.

In the south matters were quite different. Jefferson Davis, himself a trained soldier, and Lee, another trained soldier, saw to it that the men who held commands in the Confederate army were trained men and not persons with political influence only.

Nothing illustrates better the attitude of mind of many of our higher civilian officials than a remark of Secretary Stanton during the latter part of the civil war.

Regular Officers Not Favored.
A regular infantry officer, who had commanded his brigade not only with success but with considerable distinction, had been recommended again and again by Grant for promotion to brigadier general of volunteers. As these recommendations were always ignored, Grant made inquiry, and was told by Stanton that he (Stanton) was too busy promoting volunteer officers to have any time for regulars.

At the present time, when so much attention is being paid to national defense, it is above all important that the country be allowed to know what the trained officers of the army and navy think about the question.

The general staff, which operates under a system shown by the Franco-Prussian war and every war since to be the best and most efficient method of preparing for and operating a war, has spent years studying the whole question of national defense from every conceivable point of view.

Public Not Informed of Study.
The indications are that not only is the public to be kept in complete ignorance of the result of these studies but that even congress is not to be told. This is typical of the attitude since it came into power of the present administration toward the army and navy.

Mr. Hay, the chairman of the house committee of military affairs, has not only by speech but again and again in reports shown what virtually amounts to contempt of the professional officer's opinion.

Speaks for Preparedness.

Invaders Able to Reach Mid-West, Say War Experts

Half Way Course in Preparedness Ends in Bitter Defeat, Says Reilly.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, retired, and Capt. Henry J. Reilly, military expert of THE TRIBUNE, warned the people of the middle west yesterday that they cannot afford to be more apathetic in preparation against war than can the people of the nation's seaboard. Their speeches were made at the luncheon of the Navy League on board the training ship Commodore.

The middle west is not secure against foreign attack any more than the seaboard states," warned Admiral Moore. "And Illinois, which kept its full quota of men at the front in the civil war, will take the lead in advancing real patriotism against local patriotism."

"Militarism means nothing until the people make it. In fact, it is a state of mind, and we have never had that spirit in this country. I can remember when we had an army of 1,000,000 men and a navy second to none, and I have also seen this army absorbed into the population and the navy allowed to dwindle to its present position."

If you believe the navy is inadequate for foreign attack any more than the seaboard states," said Capt. Reilly, "it is then it is up to you all to get busy."

Here he took a paper out of his pocket and read the rest of his speech, for, he said, "In my position, a man speaks with a halter around his neck, and I want to be sure I can remember what I said."

Can't Play with War.
"You can't play with war, for it is a business of hard facts and stern conditions," said Capt. Reilly, who spoke at the invitation of the Chicago section of the Navy League. "A half way course in military preparedness means in the end bitter defeat. Making war is essentially making the enemy do something which he vowed he would not do before doing."

The technical features of military training can be grasped in a comparatively short time by the average intelligent man. But the spirit of absolute obedience, of subordinating self to duty in the face of death, cannot be quickly acquired by untrained men, no matter how courageous."

The meeting was attended by Capt. Evans and his staff of officers in uniform. After the address the business men present accepted an invitation to inspect the La de Luzon, the captured Spanish gunboat which is now manned by the local reserve. They were shown the workings of the four inch guns and took turns in aiming one of the weapons against Chicago's skyline.

Sham Battle Today.
Today the Navy League, in company with delegations from the Chicago Athletic association, the Chicago Advertising association, and the Press club, will leave Chicago for the Lake Bluff naval training station over the Chicago and Northwestern at 1:30 p. m.

The naval exercises, headed by the naval band, will meet the visitors at the Lake Bluff station. A lively program of boxing, drill, and a sham battle in which machine guns will be employed, has been prepared by Commander Moffett. The training is now a part of the official training in "personal preparedness," Commander Moffett holding that the training station is not "an old ladies' home."

Clergy Rally to Flag.
The clergy rallied to the support of preparedness at a noonday meeting at the Olympic theater, where the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," is being presented.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, the Rev. Father Francis X. McCabe, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, and Judge Marcus Kavanaugh made strong addresses on the urgent necessity for preparedness against invasion. Five and drum music by veterans of the civil war stirred the spirit of the audience.

Bishop Fallows paraphrased the celebrated maxim, "In times of peace prepare for war," by saying, "In times of peace prepare for peace, but also be prepared against invasion."

"We should support militancy, but avoid militarism," continued Bishop Fallows, who with his fellow orators was speaking under the auspices of the National Security League.

He defined militancy as common sense preparedness and militarism as the placing of a yoke about the necks of the people. He endorsed the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," as a graphic lesson in preparedness.

CHINESE HAS 4 FRACTURES.
Found Unconscious in Alley—May Have Been Beaten and Robbed.

A Chinaman, believed to be Joy Lee, was found unconscious in the alley at the rear of A. M. Rothchild & Co.'s department store last night. His left wrist, his left thumb, and two ribs were found to be broken. He was revived but could not speak English. He may have been beaten and robbed, as no money was found.

DUNNE NEVER HAD HEARD OF U. S. N. TRAINING STATION
Commander Moffett Tells Army and Navy Club of Joke on the Governor Recently.

Commander William A. Moffett of the Great Lakes naval training station, at Lake Bluff set the Army and Navy club roaring with laughter at his banquet at the Great Northern hotel last evening at a joke on Gov. Dunne.

"I went to Springfield during the last legislature," said Commander Moffett, "and sent in my card to Gov. Dunne. I had no business with him and merely wished to pay my respects. I spoke with pride of the work we were doing at the training station."

"Where is this station?" asked Gov. Dunne.
"At Lake Bluff, in Illinois," I replied.

"You must be mistaken," said the governor. "We have no naval station in Illinois."

"We have 1,000 young men of the finest type in the middle west in training there," I said.

"Oh, returned the governor, 'you mean the training ship Luzon, in Chicago harbor.'"

PRETORIUS INQUEST HELD.
Wife of Dead St. Louis Publisher Says He Was Discouraged Over Business Affairs.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—The causes that prompted Edward L. Pretorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times and of the St. Louis Westliche Post, to commit suicide were set forth at the coroner's inquest by Mrs. Pretorius. Mr. Pretorius shot himself on Monday.

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GRAHAM CRACKERS
Boys and girls thrive on them. Thousands of mothers make a package of N. B. C. Graham Crackers the main part of their children's daily school lunch—just as good for grown-ups.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

INVADERS ABLE TO REACH MID-WEST, SAVING EXPERTS

Half Way Course in Preparedness Ends in Bitter Defeat, Says Reilly.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, retired, and Capt. Henry J. Reilly, military expert of THE TRIBUNE, warned the people of the middle west yesterday that they cannot afford to be more apathetic in preparation against war than can the people of the nation's seaboard. Their speeches were made at the luncheon of the Navy League on board the training ship Commodore.

The middle west is not secure against foreign attack any more than the seaboard states," warned Admiral Moore. "And Illinois, which kept its full quota of men at the front in the civil war, will take the lead in advancing real patriotism against local patriotism."

"Militarism means nothing until the people make it. In fact, it is a state of mind, and we have never had that spirit in this country. I can remember when we had an army of 1,000,000 men and a navy second to none, and I have also seen this army absorbed into the population and the navy allowed to dwindle to its present position."

If you believe the navy is inadequate for foreign attack any more than the seaboard states," said Capt. Reilly, "it is then it is up to you all to get busy."

Here he took a paper out of his pocket and read the rest of his speech, for, he said, "In my position, a man speaks with a halter around his neck, and I want to be sure I can remember what I said."

Can't Play with War.
"You can't play with war, for it is a business of hard facts and stern conditions," said Capt. Reilly, who spoke at the invitation of the Chicago section of the Navy League. "A half way course in military preparedness means in the end bitter defeat. Making war is essentially making the enemy do something which he vowed he would not do before doing."

The technical features of military training can be grasped in a comparatively short time by the average intelligent man. But the spirit of absolute obedience, of subordinating self to duty in the face of death, cannot be quickly acquired by untrained men, no matter how courageous."

The meeting was attended by Capt. Evans and his staff of officers in uniform. After the address the business men present accepted an invitation to inspect the La de Luzon, the captured Spanish gunboat which is now manned by the local reserve. They were shown the workings of the four inch guns and took turns in aiming one of the weapons against Chicago's skyline.

Sham Battle Today.
Today the Navy League, in company with delegations from the Chicago Athletic association, the Chicago Advertising association, and the Press club, will leave Chicago for the Lake Bluff naval training station over the Chicago and Northwestern at 1:30 p. m.

The naval exercises, headed by the naval band, will meet the visitors at the Lake Bluff station. A lively program of boxing, drill, and a sham battle in which machine guns will be employed, has been prepared by Commander Moffett. The training is now a part of the official training in "personal preparedness," Commander Moffett holding that the training station is not "an old ladies' home."

Clergy Rally to Flag.
The clergy rallied to the support of preparedness at a noonday meeting at the Olympic theater, where the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," is being presented.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, the Rev. Father Francis X. McCabe, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, and Judge Marcus Kavanaugh made strong addresses on the urgent necessity for preparedness against invasion. Five and drum music by veterans of the civil war stirred the spirit of the audience.

Bishop Fallows paraphrased the celebrated maxim, "In times of peace prepare for war," by saying, "In times of peace prepare for peace, but also be prepared against invasion."

"We should support militancy, but avoid militarism," continued Bishop Fallows, who with his fellow orators was speaking under the auspices of the National Security League.

He defined militancy as common sense preparedness and militarism as the placing of a yoke about the necks of the people. He endorsed the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," as a graphic lesson in preparedness.

CHINESE HAS 4 FRACTURES.
Found Unconscious in Alley—May Have Been Beaten and Robbed.

A Chinaman, believed to be Joy Lee, was found unconscious in the alley at the rear of A. M. Rothchild & Co.'s department store last night. His left wrist, his left thumb, and two ribs were found to be broken. He was revived but could not speak English. He may have been beaten and robbed, as no money was found.

DUNNE NEVER HAD HEARD OF U. S. N. TRAINING STATION
Commander Moffett Tells Army and Navy Club of Joke on the Governor Recently.

Commander William A. Moffett of the Great Lakes naval training station, at Lake Bluff set the Army and Navy club roaring with laughter at his banquet at the Great Northern hotel last evening at a joke on Gov. Dunne.

"I went to Springfield during the last legislature," said Commander Moffett, "and sent in my card to Gov. Dunne. I had no business with him and merely wished to pay my respects. I spoke with pride of the work we were doing at the training station."

"Where is this station?" asked Gov. Dunne.
"At Lake Bluff, in Illinois," I replied.

"You must be mistaken," said the governor. "We have no naval station in Illinois."

"We have 1,000 young men of the finest type in the middle west in training there," I said.

"Oh, returned the governor, 'you mean the training ship Luzon, in Chicago harbor.'"

PRETORIUS INQUEST HELD.
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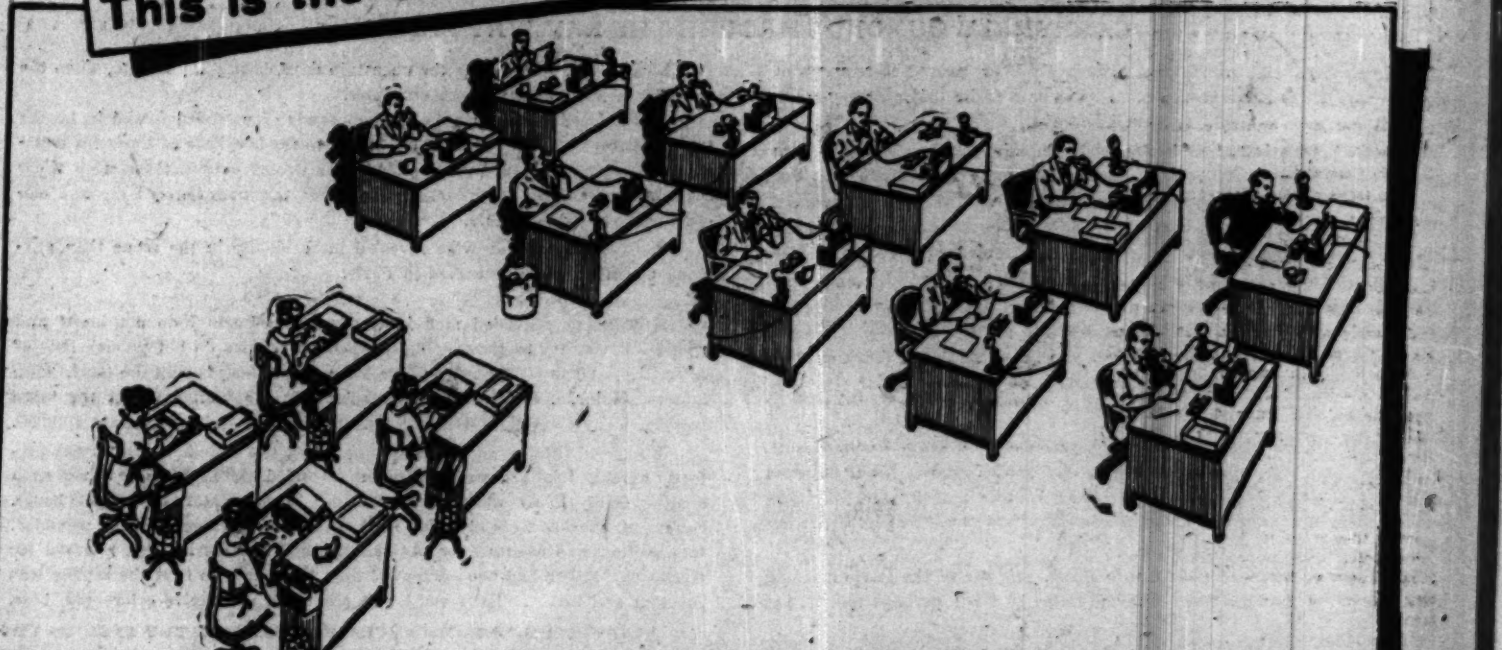
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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
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There's no sense paying full time for a half-time office



This is the office where the Dictaphone is not used.



This is the office where the Dictaphone is used.

Idle desks with idle typewriters waiting to produce finished typewriting. Stenographers wasting time taking dictation and waiting to take it. Hours thrown away making symbols in a notebook.

Stop writing your letters twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Let the men who dictate, dictate when they want to. Don't make them wait until somebody else is through or until some typewriter gets caught up. Handle your letter writing as if you realized it was important. Find out if we are right when we tell you that you can cut the cost of letter writing from a third to a half.

You would "take the cure" fast enough if any other department of your business was as inefficient as your correspondence. And the "cure" is so simple, so sure, so easy to take—just dictate to the Dictaphone. We have prescribed the same treatment successfully for thousands of other business men. Now they dictate to the Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

16 N. Michigan Ave.

Call Randolph 2771—the Dictaphone. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Or, tear off this little card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Now, while the idea is hot.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail.
The Dictaphone, 16 N. Michigan Ave.
Please send me particulars.

Name

Address

Address Personally Mr.

This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

CARSON ASSERTS ERRORS IMPERIL ARMY OF BRITAIN

Former Cabinet Member As-
sails Actions at Dardanelles
and in the Balkans.

(Continued from first page.)

sources in men and material are being used to the best advantage; whether what have appeared to be grave miscalculations could have been avoided, and, above all, whether the machinery of the government for carrying on the war is the most adequate and effective which we can devise."

Country Groping in Dark.
Sir Edward declared that on all these questions the country was groping in the dark. He held the view that the country had never fought so well or had so readily made sacrifices as when the people understood the whole situation, and when, with its back to the wall, if necessary, the nation determined at all costs to surmount its difficulties. He did not forget the difficulties which had been surmounted, but at the same time the country was uneasy with regard to certain things that had happened in various theaters of the war.

There was the absence of munitions. He referred to that because experience had shown him that the cabinet, however useful in time of peace, was an organization utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. What was wanted was a smaller number of competent men sitting daily with the best advisers they could get to work out the problems that arose. He did not think that a committee of the cabinet would answer, if the committee was to be accountable to the cabinet and the cabinet was to take the responsibility.

"Gyration" in Balkan Policy.
Perhaps the gravest instance, and the most recent, of how the cabinet and government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation. Nothing had astonished him more than the gyrations the ministers had gone through in relation to British policy in the Balkans. On Sept. 28 Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies and that Great Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all the support in its power in a manner most welcome to them.

When he learned that this was no longer the policy of the government, and that there were no plans to this end, he severed his connection with the cabinet, writing to Premier Asquith to that effect on Oct. 12.

Letter Sent to Premier.
Sir Edward said he decided to resign, as he could not support the cabinet the day before. He quoted Sir Edward Grey's statement made in the house on Sept. 28 promising the allies' support to premier.

"I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia to her fate without national dishonor. Even if we are not so Serbia and read part of his letter to the house in honor, such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of dishonor and of failure which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned.

"Bulgaria will be given a free hand to crush our ally."
"All hope of inducing Roumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies, and every encouragement will be given to Greece to follow the policy of the king rather than Venizelos and his majority in the chamber. The loss to our prestige will be incalculable and a very grave menace to our eastern empire."

Force Is Only Resource.
The former attorney general told Mr. Asquith that he was aware of the difficulties suggested by the general staff, but that he felt confident that if troops were concentrated at Saloniki and the naval power used, it would demonstrate that England had resolved to preserve the country for the Serbians. The result would be that Bulgaria would be weakened in her power to crush Serbia; the Anglophile and anti-Turk parties in Bulgaria would be strengthened and encouraged, Roumania would be more likely to help and the policy of Venizelos would be greatly stimulated.

"As regards Greece, I think," he continued, "vigorous efforts should be made to compel it to fulfill its treaty obligations. It was at its invitation that we sent troops to Saloniki in conjunction with the French and we shall be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the powers if we are compelled to withdraw and place in position of dishonor toward Serbia."

"Greece—the king's party—is afraid of the central powers. We ought to make her afraid of us. Our war supremacy enables us to do this and for my part I would not hesitate to inform her that unless she was prepared to join the allies in defense of Serbia, we would break off friendly relations."

"The policy of the war committee seems to me to lead to no helpful results. I could understand a policy limiting all

WAR'S HOPES AND FEARS REVEALED BY ASQUITH

It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast. This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and unwavering reserves of courage, both active and passive.

The results of the August attempt (at the Dardanelles) were disappointing, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been taken. The Russians might have had a serious Turkish attack in the Caucasus and we might have had to face attacks in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Our forces on the Gallipoli peninsula were holding up 300,000 Turks. The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing but as a part of the larger strategic question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans. There is a complete agreement between us and France, both as to the end and the means, in the Balkans.

action to the western theater and using all our resources there, which is, I think, in reality what the war staff suggests, and in that way relieve the situation in the east. But to send an army to Egypt to await action which may or may not be possible, on the report of a general sent to Gallipoli, seems the most futile and hesitating decision that could be made, and one calculated merely to lead to further dispersion of our forces.

"I do not believe that when Germany has gained access to the lines of communication to Constantinople it will be possible to maintain our efforts in Gallipoli. Indeed, I doubt much whether our troops can stay there until that event happens."

"This matter is, in my opinion, put with unanswerable force in the memorandum of Mr. Bonar Law. May I say, to avoid any misconception, that I am entirely in accord with your policy that the war must be fought to an end at any sacrifice and until we have brought it to a successful conclusion."

Opposed Move on Straits.
With respect to the Dardanelles operations, Sir Edward said he could not understand how, at the very time of a shortage of ammunition, the government took on such an expedition, which had hung "around our necks like a millstone all these months."

He did not believe the government was justified in entering on that expedition, which had cost 100,000 men in casualties and suffering which baffled description, unless they had assurances from their naval and military advisers that they were likely to carry the expedition to a successful conclusion.

"Was there ever such a story of miscalculations?" he exclaimed, "as those in the Dardanelles?"
The failure at Suva Bay he regarded as the most disastrous and vital of the whole war. From that day to this, under the cabinet's guidance, the military leaders had never been able to make up their minds whether they ought to proceed with those operations or boldly withdraw their men and save suffering and further loss.

He expressed the hope that new plans for the campaign in the near east had been worked out clearly and definitely, because at the time he was in the cabinet he could find no trace of any such thing in existence.

Asquith Says Nation Will Force a Victory.
Premier Asquith said when he arose that he intended to describe as far as possible the actual prospective position to the nation, which "is as determined today as it has ever been to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and which trusts the government, by whomsoever controlled, to use every means to the attainment of that purpose."

"It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast," he continued. "This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective; a limitless stock of patience, and unwavering reserves of courage, both active and passive."

Mr. Asquith referred to the "small coterie of professional whippers who kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods." The government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything subject to the one overriding consideration that its disclosure would not assist Great Britain's enemies.

Holds Up Exact Figures.
"How do we stand today?" asked the premier. "In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described by Field Marshal French in his last dispatch, he had under his command not far short of 1,000,000 men. To these must be added the troops at the Dardanelles, in Egypt, and in other theaters of war, as well as our garrisons and troops in reserve."

"How has this gigantic force been got together by a nation which has never aspired to be a military power? First, by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last fifteen months we have recruited—"

remarked: "I do not like to give the exact figure of men."
"The contribution of India was splendid," he continued. "Canada contributed 50,000 officers and men, Australia, 22,000, New Zealand 15,000, South Africa, after a brilliant campaign subduing the Germans, sent 6,000, and Newfoundland 1,000. Ceylon, Fiji, and other parts of the empire all sent contingents."

"No account is taken in these figures of preparation for maintenance of these units in the field."

Germans Held in France.
In regard to the western front, Mr. Asquith said he had nothing to add to the dispatches from Field Marshal French, except to say that, on balance, since last April the Germans had not gained a single foot of ground.

"That, indeed, is an understatement of the case," he added.
Referring to the eastern war theater, the premier said a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians and expressed confidence in their ability "to be long to roll back the enemy."

As to Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith remarked, the British army was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs, and uphold the authority of the United Arab Kingdom.

"Victorious forces are now within measurable distance of Baghdad," he continued. "No operations have been conducted with greater brilliancy or with better prospects of final success."

The premier said that the financial position was serious. The relations of exports and imports and of expenditures upon the war.

"We cannot go on discharging business unless both government and individuals adopt more stringent economies," he said. "No comparison unfavorably with that of our enemies."

"The standard of life in Germany has been depressed to a very low point, indeed, but we must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than we have done. The average cost of our army in peace times is \$500 per head per year. Today it is between \$1,200 and \$1,500."

The premier stated that he had concluded that it was desirable to maintain the cabinet war committee concerned with the higher direction of the war but to limit its membership. He suggested that it should not comprise less than three nor more than five, but that he would be prepared to summon persons having special knowledge or information for the purposes of consultation.

"Of the committee to the cabinet, he thought, should be elastic, but the cabinet should be kept informed of important decisions and consulted before any important departure in policy was taken."

The premier stated that there also in the future would be more coordination between the staffs of the allied powers.

All Must Do Duties.
"Every man in the country," the premier declared in dealing with the question of recruiting, "ought to be doing the thing for which the purposes of the war he is best fitted. There has been a difference of opinion among the ministers as to whether the full exploitation of the recruitable area could be obtained by the voluntary system. Personally, I think it is purely a question of practice and experience."

"Admittedly our system of voluntary recruiting operates in a haphazard, capricious way, and my objection to the employment of compulsion under present conditions is not due to any blindness to the defect of the existing system. My objection is that the employment of compulsion would endanger the maintenance of national unity. If you apply compulsion without regard to your duty to your purpose."

Referring to Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, the premier promised to inform the country, as soon after Nov. 30 as it was possible to collect information whether it was successful.

"I believe," he continued, "it will produce a satisfactory result, but if it does not and if it is shown that in the recruitable reserve there are numbers of men of military age who still hang back, I will not hesitate to recommend supplement the voluntary system by some form of legal obligation."

LETTER BY SIR EDWARD WHICH WARNED ENGLAND

[Sir Edward's letter was written to Premier Asquith previous to the resignation of Mr. Carson.]

I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia without national dishonor. Even if we are not so Serbia and read part of his letter to the house in honor, such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of dishonor and of failure which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned.

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"All hope of inducing Roumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies, and every encouragement will be given to Greece to follow the policy of the king rather than Venizelos and his majority in the chamber. The loss to our prestige will be incalculable and a very grave menace to our eastern empire."

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"The policy of the war committee seems to me to lead to no helpful results. I could understand a policy limiting all

clear the whole high seas from one end to the other of German warships and merchant marine.

"Where is the great German fleet upon which so much money was spent? Locked up in the Baltic. It dare not show its face in waters where it can be attacked. The whole maritime resources of Germany have been reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of submarines."

Operations at Dardanelles.
Turning to the operations in the Dardanelles, Sir Edward said that Winston Spencer Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty, was attacked so strongly in many quarters, Mr. Asquith said:

"From the moment Turkey declared war it was impossible to concentrate attention solely on the western front. The Turkish threat to our Russian allies and Egypt. The advent of Turkey produced a great effect on the Balkan states, and the government had to face a question of special knowledge or information for the purposes of consultation."

"In a great war like this, you cannot determine the policy entirely by naval and military considerations. Sometimes it is not only expedient but necessary to make a compromise between the two. The result is that the government would have been forced to make a compromise between the two."

"The result, I am glad to say, is a complete agreement between us as to the end and the means, but I can disclose nothing more. Serbia may rest assured that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the war."

Grey Defends Course Taken in Balkans.
Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, then arose to correct what he described as a misapprehension that had arisen from Sir Edward Carson's speech, which he said contained some statements that afforded an exempt of the difficulty of speaking as freely in time of war as in time of peace.

"Sir Edward Carson," he said, "must have left the house of commons, and probably would leave our allies under the impression that the government made a promise to land help to Serbia and then vacillated and hesitated, and as a result some valuable opportunity for giving help had been lost."

The foreign minister said that his statement of Sept. 28, promising to aid the Balkan states friendly to the entente powers, "in a manner that would be most welcome to them," was founded on something of a definite promise the government had been in answer to a request from Greece. This promise had been made in connection with the French government and was that a definite number of men would be sent to Saloniki for the express purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations with Serbia.

Did Not Delay Action.
"Sir Edward Carson's speech," the foreign minister continued, "must have conveyed the impression that after the promise was made the government had lost opportunities of helping Serbia and that more troops might have been landed at Saloniki than had been landed, or that

ships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships. He alluded to the services of the naval monitors, which he said were largely the creation of Baron Fisher.

"The results of the August attempt," he continued, "were disappointing, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been taken. The Russians might have had a serious Turkish attack in the Caucasus and we might have had to face attacks in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Our forces on the Gallipoli peninsula were holding up 300,000 Turks."

"The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing but as a part of the larger strategic question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans. There is a complete agreement between us and France, both as to the end and the means in the Balkans."

Cannot Deceive Allies.
The premier reviewed the unsuccessful efforts to promote Balkan community, pointing out that every step had to be taken in consultation with three and later four governments.

"Unlikely government," he said, "we cannot barter away the property of our allies behind their backs. When the allies are reproached for not acting with sufficient speed as regards Serbia, without Greek support, in the last moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would act up to her treaty obligations with Serbia."

"On Sept. 21, after the Bulgarian mobilization had begun, Premier Venizelos asked France and Great Britain for 150,000 men on the express understanding that the Greeks would mobilize also. Greece did mobilize on Sept. 24, but not until Oct. 6 did Premier Venizelos send himself able to agree to the landing of British and French troops under formal protests."

Blames King of Greece.
"On Oct. 4, M. Venizelos announced in the chamber that Greece must be bound by her treaty with Serbia. The next day the king repudiated the declaration of M. Venizelos, who resigned, but the new Greek government declared its desire to remain on friendly terms with the allies, at the same time declining to depart from the attitude of neutrality. The result was that the landing of British and French troops under formal protests."

"We in the United Kingdom, France, and Russia could not allow Serbia to become the prey of this unscrupulous combination. The general staffs of France and Great Britain have been in the closest consultation, which culminated in the welcome visit of the illustrious commander in chief of the British expeditionary force to the Balkans."

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more might have been on the way than were on the way. That was not the case. "It was true that after the Greek government took a different view of their treaty obligations to Serbia than that we had accepted there was a close consultation between the British and French as to the best use which should be made of the forces to be sent to the near east. But there was no delay in the preparations."

"The forces which were immediately at our disposal were landed at Saloniki, and are now engaged in the operations in the Balkans, and the preparations went on for sending further forces to the east. No time has been lost in giving any assistance in the British and French power to Serbia in her hour of need."

Tells of German Blockade.
Replying to the statement of Lord Charles Bessborough that the foreign office had hampered the blockade work of the fleet, Lord Cecil, undersecretary, said that the charge was altogether untrue, and that the best evidence of this was that the British navy had stopped 98 per cent of the export trade of Germany. He also declared that everything possible was being done to prevent goods from reaching Germany from other countries and the broad result of the blockade of Germany had been a great success. The imports of cotton by Germany had virtually ceased since June 1, and all reports showed that cotton, as well as foodstuffs, had risen in price in that country.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, declared that the attack upon the premier and the persistent pessimism of a portion of the press had no weight in Ireland, and that the proposal which Mr. Asquith had made with reference to the cabinet was one which, in his opinion, would, for the time being, silence "the wretches." Mr. Redmond said he was against compulsion, and that to impose compulsion, unless the country was unanimously in its favor, would be a folly and a crime.

Wins Favor of People.
Premier Asquith's confidence and optimism, his chivalrous assumption of full responsibility for the Dardanelles expedition, which has practically obliterated the necessity of any explanation from Winston Spencer Churchill, together with his vigorous assertion of his position as head of the government, appear to have captured the good will of the large majority of the members of the house of commons.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
will not make tough meats tender, but even the cheaper cuts are made appetizing by its use. One of the 57

POSAM QUICKLY ALLAYS ITCHING AND SORENESS
Skin disorders which are accompanied by itching, burning and aggravation, eczema, itch, pimples, etc., are soothed by Posam, and relief—gratifying relief when itching stops and irritation is allayed—comes as a preliminary to the work which Posam accomplishes in improving diseased conditions of the skin. There is comfort for you in Posam as soon as it is applied, freedom from distress as the disease is mastered. Posam is antiseptic and absolutely harmless. A word about soap—Posam Soap, medicated with Posam, is unsurpassed in richness and those qualities which make for health of the skin. For samples, send 4c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.—Advertisement.

DEMAND SULZER'S RAISIN BREAD
Made with WHOLE-WHEAT Flour
Delicious as cake. Nourishing as bread.

Big meaty, full flavored, California raisins are packed in just as thick as thick can be. And until you try it you can't imagine what a splendid combination this rich fruit makes with whole-wheat bread.

Sulzer's Raisin Bread, Sulzer's Bran Bread and Sulzer's Honey-Rice Bread are of PEERLESS quality—each in a class by itself.

10c At Your Grocer's 10c
CARL SULZER
BAKER
2851-2863
N. Halsted Street
Lake View 591

Interest is allowed from November 1st on Savings Deposited on or before

November 5th
First Trust and Savings Bank
James B. Forgan, President
Emile K. Boies, Vice Pres.
First National Bank Building
Dearborn and
Monroe Streets

WHEN ITCHING STOPS
There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching, soothes instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin.
Ask any druggist for a 50c bottle of Zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that simple, black heads, eczema, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear.
A little Zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed for it soothes all skin eruptions and makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.
Zemo, Cleveland.

THIS STORE GIVES
We Sell Products Advertised in THE TRIBUNE
VALUE QUALITY SERVICE

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

A Misapprehension

We know better than any one, perhaps, that many men regard this as an extravagant place to buy shoes. It is not surprising that the prestige and distinction of Martin & Martin Footwear should create this impression. But we also know, better than any one who has not had personal experience with our shoes, that, in the correct sense of the word—in the sense of sound, ultimate economy—they are the cheapest shoes to be found. Shoe economy depends upon the cost per year, not upon the price per pair. It is to your advantage, as well as ours, to learn, without further postponement, that our statements are true. One pair will prove it to you.

In our hosiery department you will find exceptionally good silk hosiery, for men, at 50 cents and upward.

Martin & Martin
326 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
1 East 35th Street, New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail, through our photographs of the season's models and simple fitting chart. Please address the Chicago store.)

Revell & Co.
Special Sale of Office Desks

We are confident that a comparison of the values offered in this sale will show that they are not equaled anywhere in the city.

In addition to our regular stock this sale includes a surplus stock of Grand Rapids Desks at factory prices.

The desk illustrated above is one of the many special values. This massive desk is made of beautifully figured quarter-sawn oak finished with a rich, dark stain. The top is of five-ply construction. The sides are flush paneled and of extra thickness. The legs are fitted with brass sockets. Desk is equipped with extension slides, vertical file, automatic lock, etc. This is a very handsome desk at a very low price. Sale price, oak, \$110.00; mahogany, \$150.00. Mahogany desk has brass handles.

Other styles and finishes at equal reductions.

Wabash Ave. ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO. Adams St.

1st
Interest is allowed from November 1st on Savings Deposited on or before

November 5th
First Trust and Savings Bank
James B. Forgan, President
Emile K. Boies, Vice Pres.
First National Bank Building
Dearborn and
Monroe Streets

When Itching Stops
There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching, soothes instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin.
Ask any druggist for a 50c bottle of Zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that simple, black heads, eczema, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear.
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Zemo, Cleveland.

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VALUE QUALITY SERVICE

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY FASHION NOTES FOR THE CAREFUL DRESSER

THE new winter 1915-16 full dress suit is slightly high-waisted, exposing a portion of the vest below the front peaks of the coat. The lapels are narrower and longer than heretofore, showing less width of the shirt. Full dress suits made of dull black dress cloth, full silk lined, \$35.

The new tuxedos are finished with rare elegance. These dinner coats are full silk lined, and have silk lined sleeves. The new styles have narrower coat sleeves and trousers. Tuxedo suits, \$35.

Silk Hats, \$6. Silk Waistcoats, \$8. Dress Gloves, \$2.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lyton & Sons
N. E. Cor. State and Jackson

The Lyon & Healy Piano
Is Pure in Tone
The Price of the Style K is \$320
The Best Value in America
A large assortment of used pianos constantly on hand at prices from \$75 up. Lyon & Healy, Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

CARRANZA GIVEN U. S. DOCUMENTS ON THE BORDER

First Chief Receives Papers
Recognizing Him; Returns
to Piedras Negras.

BY MARK S. WATSON.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—Two years and a half ago Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, left Piedras Negras. Tonight for the first time in that period he returned as first chief of the republic, recognized as such by the United States. The first man to greet him as he left the train was Emilio Arredondo, who brought from Washington the formal recognition papers from the state department. It does not take much to excite the population of Piedras Negras, but in this case there has been excitement for a week, ever since the announcement that the first chief would receive his Washington embassy here rather than at Nuevo Laredo. The plaza to the station by way of the customs house had been illuminated and the population, civil and military, was ready to start for the station on demand. The troops under Gen. Castro marched to the station a little before 2 o'clock and the crowd followed.

Carranza Greeted Gaily. It was long after 6 o'clock before the advance train carrying several hundred more troops reached the station and still later when the first chief's private car "Constitutionalist" arrived. No one seemed surprised at the delay and the long lines of troops broiled patiently. As this second train entered the yards there arose a clamor of bands, bugles, and drums, shouting civilians, screaming locomotive whistles from the nearby terminal yards and barking from several hundred dogs. A little girl representing the dove of peace stood over the station door, the one emblem of peace in a reception otherwise purely military.

There was a little speechmaking from the balcony of the customs house, although in this Carranza did not join. He warmly greeted hundreds of citizens, most of whom he knew personally from his old days in Coahuila, and laughingly passed small coins among the youngest of the soldiers lined up before him, some certainly not over 12 and scarcely able to lug their heavy rifles.

Carranza Eager for Handshakes. Carranza's liking for democratic gatherings was thoroughly gratified, for as soon as the speechmaking was over he was fairly overwhelmed by the rush of people eager for a handshake or an embrace.

Gen. Obregon was among the many veterans aboard the first chief's car, possibly because the demand for his active service is not particularly great at this time, but probably more to display rumors spread by the Villistas of a breach between Carranza and his leading general.

The administration affairs are to be taken up at length tomorrow, Carranza being to weary from his day's traveling that it was decided to postpone the discussion. The Rio Bravo at this point is lined with "original" Carranistas, mostly large landowners, whose warm interest in the first chief was not especially manifest until his success became assured, but who now are awaiting their always worked in his behalf—and also would like to be assured that their property is safe. On this matter there is reason for their worry.

May Tax Undeveloped Land. The first chief is known to relate his desire to tax heavily all undeveloped land. He did this in Coahuila and forfeited the support of many of the wealthier citizens. It would surprise no one of his friends if he should insist on carrying out this same policy nationally, the purpose being to force the development

BETTER THAN BARBED WIRE.



of land rather than to allow a few large holders to prolong the present state of penance and suppression of resources. Carranza's tax reforms are likely to occupy his attention first of all.

In addition to the original Carranistas there are present many who are entitled to that name and whose counsel the first chief genuinely desires. If the discussion with them is confined to this border town it probably will mean his remaining here through the week, although he had hoped to move on toward Matamoros.

Of border affairs Carranza would say little except to show his pleasure over the favorable reports from the battle at Agua Prieta. Of affairs near Brownsville he expressed a desire to know more by personal observation.

"We certainly wish disorder to stop," he said. "We are hoping that present efforts to stop it will be successful."

TEAMSTERS DELAY ACTION.

Meeting of Union Disbanded, Although There Is Rumor of Agreement.

The meeting of the Chicago Teamster's union was disbanded last night after more than an hour's delay when Michael Galvin, business agent of the union, reported negotiations with the employers still are pending. No announcement of the terms already agreed upon was made. The rumor that an agreement had been reached at a ten hour day and an increase of \$1 a week could not be confirmed. Another meeting of the union will be held tonight, when announcement will be made of the scale fixed in the conference.

Attempts Suicide After Arrest.

Joseph Gilmarin, arrested Sunday night on a charge of larceny and disorderly conduct when masquerading in woman's attire, attempted suicide in his home at 2133 Madison avenue yesterday by inhaling gas. His condition is reported serious. He was to have been arraigned yesterday.

UTPATTEL'S NEURALGIA HALTS STRIKE COMMITTEE HEARING

Aldermen Fail to Appear on Time—Other Members Get Tired of Waiting and Go Home.

Failure of a quorum to appear caused the postponement yesterday of the meeting of Ald. Utpatel's special strike investigating committee. The aldermen were to hear of differences which caused the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the organization now on strike, to secede from the United Garment Workers' union. After waiting an hour for Ald. Utpatel and other members of the committee, the crowd of 100 which had gathered departed. A few minutes after the meeting broke up Ald. Utpatel arrived. He was delayed, he said, by a severe attack of neuralgia.

Julius Leisman, a tailor living at 1739 Polk street, was assaulted by a group of men who, he believes, followed him from his place of employment on Monday night.

Joseph Cislanski told the police he went out with other employees of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., but later, when his wife became ill, he went back to work. Last night three men, said to be strikers, followed him and are said to have threatened him. Cislanski drew a revolver, according to Traffic Policeman Norman Markos, who arrested two of the assailants and Cislanski.

Liebman, Philipson & Co., who had an agreement with the United Garment Workers, has signed with the Amalgamated union, it was announced.

Fall on Stairs Fatal.

Simon Dawra died yesterday of injuries suffered when he fell down a flight of stairs leading from the second floor of the house in which he lived, 4901 Justice street, to the street Monday night.

VILLA PREPARES FOR NEW ATTACK ON AGUA PRIETA

Bombardment Kept Up After
Failure of Night Assault;
U. S. Soldier Succumbs.

(Continued from first page.)

were guilty of an overt attempt to endanger American lives and property. Maj. Gen. Funston, who arrived and assumed command in Douglas today, removed the American troops from their trenches on the international boundary.

Infantry battalions were shifted to strengthen the United States army position facing the Mexican battlefield. Four troops of cavalry ordered from Naco, Ariz., arrived this evening. Three other troops of the Thirtieth cavalry have been ordered from Columbus, N. M., to further reinforce the American mounted troops.

Bullets from the Carranza and Villa lines kicked up dust close to Maj. Gen. Funston and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis as they strode through the danger zone.

Villa Wins Another Town? El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—A report that Agua Calientes, in the state of that name, had been captured by Villa troops commanded by Gen. Banuelos, was circulated here today.

Banuelos' force was sent from Torreon to Durango when Villa evacuated Torreon. Later Banuelos was given permission to act independently and was last reported marching through Zacatecas.

Funston to Use Judgment. Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—War department officials conferred over Gen. Funston's reports on the situation at Douglas, but no additional orders were sent to him. He will continue his instructions about returning fire into American territory according to his own judgment, but under no circumstances will cross the border without special authority.

The Carranza government agency here made public tonight a message from Gen. Calles, commanding the Agua Prieta garrison, saying:

"At this moment military hands parade the streets of Agua Prieta celebrating the defeat of the Villistas. The battle ended at sunrise today. Villa's soldiers retreated in disorder towards Calles. I am clearing up the battlefield. The number of enemy dead near our lines exceeds 400."

NABS BOYS AS AUTO THIEVES

Policeman Captures Two and Third May Have Been Wounded in Flight.

Two of three alleged boy automobile thieves were arrested yesterday and the third, who escaped, is believed to have been wounded by Policeman Charles Egan. The boys, it is said, had stolen an automobile owned by F. G. Fay, live stock commission merchant in the Union stockyards. The two arrested are Robert Stewart, 17 years old; Albert Dean, 16 years old.



Let the Wrigley Spear Your Day's Work Cheer

Life takes on a rosier hue when you let the Spearmen comfort you. Wrigley's is JOY IMMENSE for 5 cents. The longest-lasting goody you can buy.

It keeps the teeth clean and bright. It prods a lagging appetite. It puts a poor digestion right.

An agreeable breath is more to be desired than the odors of dining or smoking—so use WRIGLEY'S.

Two delicious flavors.

Write to
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.,
1232 Keener Bldg.
Chicago for
Spearmen
Jingle book.



The Kimball "Price Plan"

When you buy a Kimball Piano you pay *exactly the same price* for that particular style as every one else pays. No one can buy a Kimball Piano for less than the price marked in plain figures on the Kimball "Price Tag"—no one pays more.

KIMBALL PIANOS

are sold *only* at "one fixed price" and the price of each Kimball style is based upon the actual value of the instrument.

Every part of the Kimball Piano is made in the Kimball factory and in addition to the *guarantee* on the piano itself, the Kimball Company *guarantees* that the *buyer* shall be absolutely satisfied with his purchase.

68 years of successful business in Chicago is back of this guarantee

Kimball Upright Pianos in standard designs are priced from \$250 to \$440.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

Established 1857

S. W. Cor. Wabash Ave. & Jackson Blvd.
Entrances at 306-308 South Wabash



Beautify Your Roof

YOU may be careful to see that the rest of your home looks attractive—but what about the roof? If yours is a Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingle roof, you can rest assured that it is a good-looking, long-lasting roof whose good looks are on to stay. For, Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles come in five beautiful, fadeless, natural colors—red, garnet, greenish gray, emerald, and brown; they never need painting—wear and age only serve to make the original beauty of their slate or granite surfacings richer and more beautiful.

FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Shingles

"The Shingles That Make the Roof Stay Young"

Flex-A-Tiles are really an economical investment—cheaper than wood, everything considered. Low first cost the only cost—no repair expenses. Water can't soak through. See them on display at the Permanent Building Material Exhibit in the Insurance Exchange Building, inquire of your nearest dealer in roofing or write us direct for samples, interesting literature and names of Flex-A-Tile users.

The Heppes Company

1041 Kilbourn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Write for "Flex-A-Tile" Shingles. Other Guaranteed Heppes Products. Rubberized Roll Roofing.

Telephone Kedzie 2365

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS. Be Sure You Get Genuine Flex-A-Tiles. Made Only by the Heppes Company.

522

Chew it after every meal

SAFETY FIRST!

More and better protection for less money with the Aetna Acme Accident Policy than with any other ever issued! That's what A-A-A-A-A means to you

For \$25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation you get Ten Thousand Dollars accident insurance. Doubling to \$20,000 for accidents on railroads or steamboats, or while in elevators or burning buildings.

AETNA-IZE—TODAY!

How does this compare with other insurance offers? The former \$25 premium policy of this kind (always considered very liberal) paid but \$5000 the first year, increasing in five years to \$7500.

This wonderful new Aetna Acme Accident Policy gives you \$10,000 at the start for the same premium

That's not all. The Aetna Acme pays you \$25 weekly for two hundred weeks if you are disabled; double this if disabled in a travel, elevator, or burning building accident. The thought you give to this announcement may save your family from destitution. You are determined to protect those you love.

Nowhere else can you get such perfect protection for your family at such a low price. One man in seven is killed or hurt in an accident every year. Every three seconds an accident hits some man in the United States. V'll you be the next?

Perhaps. You cannot tell. But you can stop worrying about your family once and for all—for seven cents a day. Come in today and find out all about the Aetna Acme policy—the 5 A's you have been reading about. Tomorrow may be too late!

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

George T. French & Son, General Agents, 1001-1003 Insurance Exchange.

Chicago Branch Office, Geo. T. French, Manager, 112 W. Jackson Street.

Thos. H. Payne & Co., Managers, 17 N. La Salle Street.



Frederick A. Lorenz, General Agent, 901 Harris Trust Building.

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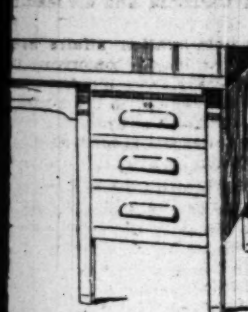
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venue, Chicago
New York

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& Co

Office Desks



Value \$55.00
Golden Oak \$75.00
Value \$75.00

many special values. This
quarter-sawn oak finished
n. The sides are flush paneled
fitted with brass sockets.
ical file, automatic lock, etc.
price. Sale price, oak, \$1.00;
handles.
equal reductions.

ELL & CO. Adams St.

Clergymen Send Us Patients

are addicted to liquor and
habits. Knowing that the
Treatment removes the craving
own health, pride, and honor.
We treat both men and women.
own physician could not take a
interest in you than we do—and
the KEELEY Institute with the
that you're glad you can—and
others. No nausea or bad after-
Established 36 years. Interest-
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Chicago office—10 W. Monroe St.,
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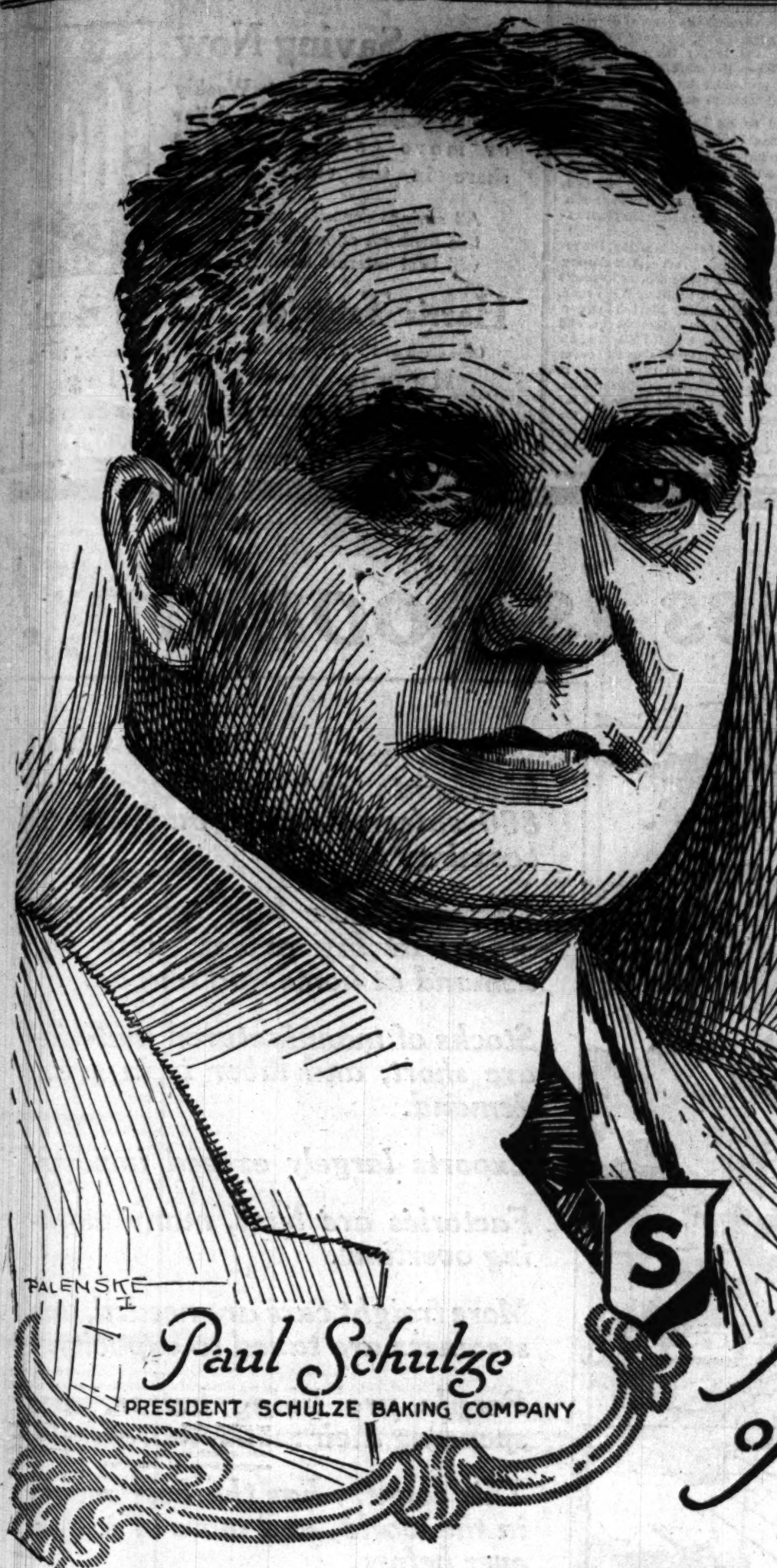
Tribune

QUALITY-SERVICE

Chicago leads the world in the production of quality bread. The Schulze Baking Company has been an important factor in bringing about this leadership. Their new bakery at 55th Street (Garfield Boulevard) and Wabash Avenue is a wonderful pure food institution. Schulze's success has been built upon "delivering" a high grade product and wise, consistent use of newspaper "copy."

—The Chicago Herald.

How SCHULZE Solved Chicago's Bread Problem



Paul Schulze
PRESIDENT SCHULZE BAKING COMPANY



William Schulze
TREASURER AND
DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION
SCHULZE BAKING COMPANY

A Little Story of a Big Success

Twenty—three years ago the bread-making situation in Chicago was peculiar. The town was dotted with small bakeries of limited capacity and varying standards of purity and quality.

Mrs. Jones bought one kind of a loaf in her neighborhood, while Mrs. Smith, a few blocks away, got an entirely different product. Moreover, neither Mrs. Jones nor Mrs. Smith was certain that her baker's "next batch" would prove up in quality with his last.

Truly, in those days, bread was an "unstable staple." The big majority of housewives baked their own bread—in order to "know what they were getting" and to be reasonably sure of anything like uniform quality. It was hard work—a grueling, perspiring, disheartening task at best, but the valiant housewife knitted her brows, rolled back her sleeves and "went to it."

Paul Schulze's "Vision"

Back in those days, Paul Schulze—young, energetic, determined—had a vision of a new and better bread-making service to Chicago. Interested in an important way in the flour industry, he was in close touch with local baking conditions. He conducted a

personal investigation of the needs of the bread market. He interviewed housewives. He followed Davy Crockett's advice before he started. Thus, when the Schulze Baking Company began business its future was carefully outlined, its plan of action fully determined—based on facts.

The Right Start

Though the beginning was humble—it was right. At that time Paul Schulze declared himself: "I know that Chicago—all Chicago—needs the kind of bread we are capable of producing. I know that housewives—thousands of them—will willingly give up home-bread-baking when once they know the cleanness and the quality of the Schulze product. I know that with right advertising, the recognition of our product is bound to come—and come rapidly."

And it did. In few Chicago enterprises has the stamp of public approval been more quickly won. Schulze bread made immediate friends in the retail trade because of the square deal policy—then introduced—that has always been consistently lived up to.

Welcomed by Housewives

But its great success was in the instant approval Schulze bread won with housewives. They actually found in Schulze bread something new—something better.

Its flavor was different—the family enjoyed it—talked about it.

Neighbors told neighbors—and an endless chain of friendly boosting for the new product was begun. Schulze advertised. He made his bread the most talked of in the community. Handsome delivery wagons attracted attention—and they were kept busy.

At the beginning, Paul Schulze realized that the business required a man who was practically a genius of detail—and someone who would make the purity and quality of Schulze bread absolutely the first purpose of his life. So William Schulze, his brother, became director of production, a position he has held to this day.

The Ideal Combination

Here was the ideal combination. Paul Schulze whose heart and soul were in the promotion of the business—in making Schulze bread known wherever bread was eaten. And William Schulze who watched with seeing eyes the production of every loaf, from the selection of raw materials to the finished product. It was William Schulze who demanded that every Schulze bakery be kept as neat as a pin, and that absolute sanitation prevail in every department.

Almost from the initial baking, the Schulze plants did a capacity business. Time and again the problem arose, how to keep step with the steadily increasing demand.

Then came Schulze Butter-Nut Bread—bread of even finer flavor, richer, more delicious quality. So good was this new bread that bakers in other cities gladly paid thousands of dollars for the rights to use the recipe.

When Butter-Nut Came

And with the coming of Butter-Nut Bread, Schulze popularity reached its flood. Paul Schulze's "dream" of the city-wide consumption of Schulze bread became a reality. His prophecy that Chicago housewives would gladly entrust the baking of their bread to a bakery which practiced their ideals of purity and goodness, was fulfilled.

Today literally thousands of women who formerly baked their own bread—insisted that in no other way could they get bread to their satisfaction—now order big, delicious, creamy loaves of Butter-Nut Bread regularly, frankly admitting that here is a bread which "batters their best."

"More Bread for Health's Sake"

Leading Chicago physicians and food scientists are unanimous in this golden text of good living. Schulze bread peculiarly fits in with this crusade because it is rich in nutriment, and because its flavor-delight encourages the family to eat a greater quality of bread at every meal.

The crowning proof of the popularity of Schulze bread in Chicago was the demand

which made it necessary to build the new home of Butter-Nut Bread—a beautiful \$600,000 Schulze bakery at Fifty-fifth Street (Garfield Boulevard) and Wabash Avenue—completed last Spring.

"The City of Cleanliness"

This new structure has been pronounced the world's greatest bakery. Writers have called it the "City of Cleanliness." And it surely is a marvel of sanitation—and manufacturing efficiency. Seven hundred windows of generous size flood this new Schulze bakery with sunshine. Even the air is washed.

Wonderful automatic machines convey the materials to every process of manufacture. They insure a perfection in mixing, a thoroughness in kneading, a uniform fineness of texture, and the great battery of white-tile ovens is heated to such an enormous degree that every particle of every loaf is thoroughly baked. It comes out digestible, appetizing, the crust a rich brown—the center white and light as a snowflake—its aroma beyond compare.

With this new and beautiful plant, turning out tens of thousands of loaves every day, Schulze is better able than ever to meet the enormous and ever-growing Chicago demand. Housewives may be certain that they can keep the home bread supply always fresh, with delicious Butter-Nut Bread—ever ready to serve.

Prove for Yourself

If you want just one definite proof of Chicago's greatness in pure food production—if you want to know how much the word "Schulze" means in bread quality and flavor—phone today to your grocer for a big, appetizing, flavorful loaf of Schulze Butter-Nut Bread. The product is the proof.

Schulze Butter-Nut Bread has won Chicago, because every loaf in a million contains the same winning quality.

Schulze Fine Baking Products Include —

Schulze Butter-Nut Bread Schulze Rye Bread
Schulze Big Dandy Bread Schulze Pan Dandy Bread
Schulze Bran-Raisin Bread Schulze Luxury Cake

And Eighteen Other Fresh-from-the-oven Delights

SCHULZE BUTTER-NUT BREAD



Schulze's New \$600,000 Sanlit Bakery at 55th St. (Garfield Blvd.) and Wabash Ave.

People.

COVERING PORTABLE SCHOOLS.

Oct. 28.—[To the Friend of the People.]—There is a four story building at West Eighteenth street, with a back yard upon which it is desired that a writer to have built a two story structure about 12 by 15 feet, of course, a permit is required, but could this be built of stone or is this forbidden by the fire law? If not would something of the school board's portable class be permissible?

COMMITTEE READER. Below section 495 of the building code covering portable schools: "In schools, used wholly for school purposes, not larger than 2836 feet, and not over 10 feet high, may be erected, provided walls and roof of same are covered with noncombustible material, interior woodwork painted with fire paint, approved by the commissioner of buildings. Such portable schools shall not be located nearer than ten feet to any other building, shall not be used on any lot or block for a period of more than two years after the date of the original permit."

CLARENCE BOSTROM, Commissioner of buildings. NOT A PUBLIC ALLEY. Oct. 28.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Please tell me by whose authority the alley between Ashland and Wabash running through to Lincoln is blocked by a pair of gates?

WM. J. BROWN, Superintendent of Streets.

PEOPLE.

ould find by their own exertions, their life would be a gratification their own national, and the ten to one that they would be better prepared for American citizenship.

the civil war I served three and seven months in a regiment recruited in January, 1864, and came to recruit its ranks. About 1864, mostly from 18 to 20 years old. In a short time they became soldiers but men from the discipline, and experience of the war took on that manly dignity they would otherwise have had.

E. W. PAYNE.

CKING SYMPTOM; IGNORING THE CAUSE.

go, Nov. 2.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—When we are told to kill the fly, we are told to kill the fly. In our homes, and it does not seem an actual cause after the life of a fly, we know that if we keep our floors swept and scrubbed, our floors covered and our garbage cans as well, the fly would find life in our homes. I know of a fly, and I know that if our mayor should, on his own hands, shut up every saloon in Chicago on Sundays, he will still find five even the prisoner behind the bars of his usual drink. I know of a fly, and I know that if our mayor should, on his own hands, shut up every saloon in Chicago on Sundays, he will still find five even the prisoner behind the bars of his usual drink. I know of a fly, and I know that if our mayor should, on his own hands, shut up every saloon in Chicago on Sundays, he will still find five even the prisoner behind the bars of his usual drink.

also do know that if Mayor Thompson should elect the country by dry on Sundays, and to ignore the morning of thousands of striking women at his door on Monday, they plead week in and week out for attention, not of club and gun, but of the intervention by their stronger men, and help them in their desperate struggle for a little independence in their trial bondage; if Mayor Thompson persist in this policy long enough to hit the mark. He may elect the country, but not by dry Sundays only on wet Mondays, wet with the blood of decent, brave boys and girls.

or Thompson is apparently engaged in a vigorous chase after the life of a fly, he leaves his kitchen utensils fully unclean and his floors crumb-dirty.

ROSE SWIRLWAT, Social Worker.

STORIES OF BUCK AND SON OF SLAIN BROKER CONFLICT

Bookkeeper for Voorhees Denies Young Man's Version of Canceled Checks.

Leonard Buck, former bookkeeper in the brokerage concern of Franklin R. Voorhees, who was found fatally shot at the door of his Hyde Park home Oct. 28, made a startling statement to Capt. P. D. O'Brien of detective headquarters yesterday, in which he exposed what he declared was a "frame up" to connect him with the tragedy.

Since the Monday following the shooting, Buck has been in jail charged with forgery. He confessed he had been employed by \$1,100 on raised salary checks. About 10:45 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 23, Buck told Capt. O'Brien, "Mr. Voorhees called his son, Ralph, into his private office and father and son were closeted together for ten or fifteen minutes. When Ralph came out he carried a letter file. What it contained I do not know. He laid the letters on his desk. He did not talk to me about these files. He said nothing about taking home the office check books containing the stubs of canceled checks. If he took home any stubs I did not know it."

Ralph Voorhees' Version. The significance of Buck's statement is in its relation to the following declaration by Ralph Voorhees the day after Buck was arrested:

"My father looked upon Buck as a man of mystery. On the morning of the day on which father was killed he told me to take home the stubs of the checks to check up on them. Buck had always made out the salary checks. I placed the check books in a box and with it under my arm started for home. On my way out Buck asked what I had in my parcel. I told him the check book containing the stubs for the last four months. 'Going to check up?' he asked. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Father wants it done.' 'I'll keep you pretty busy Sunday,' Buck returned."

To the minds of detectives this statement by Ralph Voorhees seemed to suggest a motive for murder. It placed Buck in the light of a man who had been in possession of the check books containing the stubs of canceled checks, but Buck cleared himself of suspicion by an ironclad alibi.

No Blood on Porch. No bloodstains were found on the porch of the Voorhees home after the shooting. This fact has been known to the police, but was made public for the first time yesterday.

"The trousers Mr. Voorhees wore at the time of the shooting show two great patches of blood," said a detective. "These are on the front of the left leg and bottom of the right leg. It seems strange that blood streaming from the wound in Mr. Voorhees' breast in sufficient volume to saturate the bottom of his trousers did not run upon the floor of the porch. But not so much as a drop of blood was found next morning on the Voorhees porch."

Police also obtained some new information on Voorhees' whereabouts before he went to the Illinois Athletic club on the day of the murder. About 3:30 he entered the season of John Bruchman in the Inter Ocean building in Monroe street, near Dearborn.

"Mr. Voorhees had been drinking in my saloon for a year or more," said Mr. Bruchman. "I knew him well. He asked me to have a drink and I joined him in a highball. He left at once and seemed perfectly sober."

Clashes with Mrs. Voorhees. Capt. O'Brien clashed with Mrs. Voorhees during the day. He sent Detective Welling to the Hyde Park residence to bring Mary Hannon, a maid, to detective headquarters to be questioned. Mrs. Voorhees would not permit the maid to go. Later Mrs. Voorhees relented and telephoned Capt. O'Brien she would let her go if he wished. The detective chief told her she need not do so.

"I told Mrs. Voorhees," said Capt. O'Brien, "I thought it unusual that the family should refuse to help the police."

PASTOR HILLIS' KIN DIES.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 2.—Richard M. Patrick, a banker and pioneer of McHenry county, father-in-law of the Rev. Newton Dwight Hillis of New York, died at his home in Marengo tonight from injuries received when run down by an automobile. He was 84 years old.

GIRLS! ACT NOW! HAIR COMING OUT MEANS DANDRUFF

25-cent "Danderine" will save your hair and double its beauty.

Try this! Your hair gets soft, wavy, abundant and glossy at once.

Save your hair! Beauty! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine. Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, softness and an incomparable gloss and luster, and try as you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing out all over your scalp—Danderine, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this—Advertisement.

Did Own Washing to Reduce? Just a Joke, Says Clubwoman.

"Love Hath Eyes," sang 128 pound Mrs. C. Mather Smith, wife of the president of Bradner Smith & Co., before the Women's club at Highland Park last night.

Heads and long necks nodded approval. "Have you seen but a white lily grow?" It was the rich soprano voice again, trilling the quaint, seventeenth century lyrics.

Had they seen but a white lily grow? They were sure, but they were quite convinced that they had seen a society woman freed of embonpoint.

A year ago it was that Mrs. C. M. Smith was discovered. She was the "find" of Sidney Arno Dietrich, noted as a composer. Away back when she was a girl she had trilled into the public ear, as it were, but of late she had become—how should one say it?

Never mind, said Dietrich. He would remedy that. Diet was the thing!

The most sensitive spirit, averred the composer, could become as well as appear before the most critical audience.

Well, a year's work was over, and Mrs. C. M. Smith was home town. She was a success.

"You told me last night," said a reporter, "that you had lost more than 100 pounds. I'm told tonight you did your own washing and wore a redannel sweater."

"I was just joking," contradicted Mrs. Smith. "I lost only about six pounds. I never did weigh 200 pounds of more. I don't want to be known as a washerwoman. I'd like to get hold of the woman who told you the washerwoman story. I'd throw her into the lake!"

time ago. The fender tests have been made under the direction of Maj. Funkhouser. Mr. Friedlander is said to have solicited money from practically all the fender manufacturers. The amounts varied from \$25 to \$200.

"Mr. Friedlander often asked me to join his association," stated William Fonger of the Fonger Fender company. "He claimed a great deal of influence in the city hall and wanted \$25 for the fender cause. We never joined."

"Tribune" Gets List. The Tribune during the day obtained a list of the five companies whose fenders have been tentatively approved by the city's committee. They are:

THE STANDARD FENDER COMPANY, Rookery building.

LIQUID FENDER AND BRAKE COMPANY of Minneapolis.

AUTOMATIC FENDER COMPANY, Fonger Fender Company, 3832 Cottage Grove avenue.

WILLIAM BURNS SAFETY AUTO FENDER, 700 West Chicago avenue.

FIFTEEN LOST IN WRECK OF STEAMER ON PACIFIC COAST

Passenger Boat Santa Clara Hits Jetty of Coos Bay, Near Astoria, Oregon.

Marshfield, Ore., Nov. 2.—The North Pacific Steamship company's passenger steamer, Santa Clara, plying between Portland and San Francisco, is wrecked on the south jetty of Coos Bay, 170 miles south of Astoria, Ore., and at 8 o'clock tonight it was known that at least fifteen of the forty-eight passengers and crew of twenty-four have been lost. Several women and children were aboard, but their fate early tonight was unknown.

Killed by Crank Handle. John Cavello, 142 East One Hundred and seventh street, a machinist in the shop of the Isabella-Shapard Fearing company, was killed yesterday when a crank handle bit him on the head, fracturing his skull.

How Sanatogen Relieves Poor Digestion and Nerve Strain

DIGESTION and the nervous system are interdependent. For while the products of digestion nourish the nerve cells, the nerves in turn control digestion.

Thus if sight wrongly effects either—the nerves or the digestive organs—the other also must suffer.

When, for instance, worry, overwork or shock interferes with digestion, the resultant lack of nourishment weakens the nervous system, causing nerve-strain. This nerve strain then reacts and still further disturbs the faulty digestion.

At such times Sanatogen is specifically helpful—first, because it is so easily assimilated by even an enfeebled digestion, and, second, because Sanatogen's chemical union of pure protein and organic phosphorus furnishes precisely the two elements most needed to restore not only the weakened digestion but the impoverished nerve cells as well.

This explains why Col. Watterston, the famous American editor, was able to write:

"I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

And why Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Navy, wrote:

"Sanatogen is a pleasant nutriment for cases of impaired digestion. It strengthens without irritating and promotes vitality in feeble men."

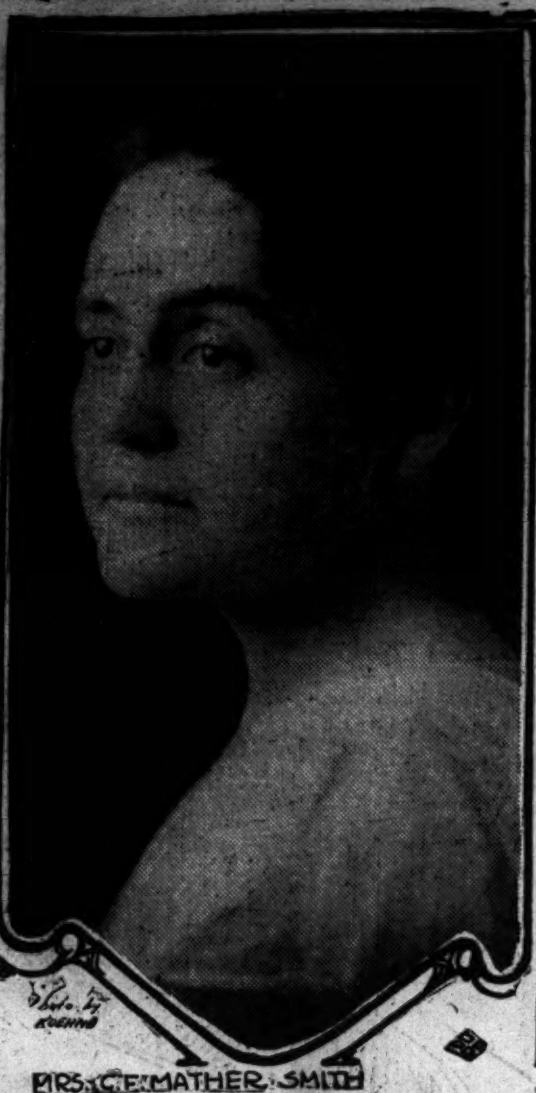
It also explains the striking endorsement of the medical profession as expressed in signed letters from over 21,000 physicians who have watched the work of Sanatogen in countless cases.

And it gives you the reason why we are so confident that Sanatogen can help you—when you give it an opportunity.

Sanatogen is sold by food druggists everywhere in three sizes, from \$1.00 up. Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

SANATOGEN ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy, together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is FREE. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 2125 Irving Place, New York.



MRS. C. MATHER SMITH

COST HELD BAR TO ELECTRIFYING TERMINALS NOW

Commerce Experts Say Change Is Feasible Technically but Not Financially.

(Continued from first page.)

tions on a highly scientific basis," which shall be at the disposal of this new commission.

It is urged that the new commission shall be empowered to investigate all sources of air pollution, to determine by experiment or otherwise the most effective means for mitigating or eliminating such pollution, and should be invested with ample power to enforce obedience to its conclusions and recommendations.

So far as the railroads are concerned, it is recommended that the proposed "pure air commission" shall be charged with the duty of investigating the pollution of the air by railroad engines, tanks, and other transportation agencies, making use of movable engines, of devising methods of abating air pollution from these sources, and of enforcing such provisions for the suppression of air pollution as may be found necessary.

They all report that the final report is here summarized, was appointed as the result of an earlier report made to the Association of Commerce and of the agitation in the city council to compel the railroads entering Chicago to adopt electricity as a motive power in their terminals.

First Report Made in 1910. It was in June, 1910, that the first committee appointed by the Association of Commerce on the subject of the electrification of railroad terminals made its report.

Among those signing this report were Bion J. Arnold, John M. Ewen, and W. F. M. Gees, dean of the college of engineering in the University of Illinois. It declared that electrification was both practical and very desirable. The report was never made public by the association.

Dean Gees is now chief engineer of the present committee, whose report finding electrification neither desirable nor practical is about to be made public.

Not much later an ordinance compelling the electrification of railroad terminals was favorably reported by the city council committee. A date was even set at which time the ordinance was to be called up for passage in the city council. Then a continuance of two weeks was granted, during which time the ordinance apparently went to sleep.

Ordinance Revived in 1913. In June, 1913, the electrification ordinance was again called up in the council committee on railroad terminals. It passed by an almost unanimous vote of the members, only a single alderman voting against it. But, for various reasons, that vote was reconsidered. If memory serves, the ordinance still rests in a state of suspended animation.

Meanwhile, in April, 1911, Mayor Busse, at the request of the Association of Commerce, appointed four men to represent the city on the present committee to re-investigate the whole subject. The railroads appointed four representatives and the Association of Commerce nine. The highest salary paid to members of the large staff of experts employed was \$35,000 a year to the chief engineer.

Three Phases to Inquiry. Early in its career the committee divided its work into three classes. It decided to reach a determination as to:

1. The necessity of changing the motive power of steam railroads to electric or other power.

2. The mechanical or technical feasibility of such a change.

3. The financial practicability of such a change.

As the final result of the enormous amount of investigation made under its direction, the committee finds, as its first point:

"That the complete elimination of

steam locomotives from the railroad terminals of Chicago, as a means of smoke abatement, is not, under present day conditions, necessary."

As to the technical feasibility of complete electrification of Chicago's railroad terminals, the committee reports:

"1. The launching of such an undertaking, to be participated in by all the railroads at practically the same time, would involve a large amount of experimentation."

"2. The problem of contact design when considered in relation to normal railroad operation, presents many difficulties. A limited amount of trackage in the Chicago terminals is so located that it has been found impracticable to equip it with any form of contact system. Operation over such trackage, subsequent to electrification, will, under the plans of the committee, be met by the installation of warning devices or the enforcement of regulations governing the presence of trainmen on tops of cars."

"3. The technical difficulties to be met and overcome in bringing about the complete electrification of Chicago's terminals will, through the general development of the art, diminish year by year. Therefore, the longer the undertaking can be delayed the more certain will become the procedure by which the electrical establishment can be secured."

Held to Be Impracticable. On the final point the report says: "The complete electrification of the railroad terminals of Chicago as a betterment to be brought about by the railroads through the investment of free capital is under present day conditions, impracticable."

As to the cost of electrification, the report shows that the direct cost, including the extension of electric service to points as far outside the city limits as Waukegan, Des Plaines, Elmhurst, Morton Grove, Mannheim, Blue Island, Hawthorne, and Hammond would be \$188,000,000. To this the sum of \$102,000,000 is added to cover the cost of changes and betterments in the existing railroads, which might otherwise be postponed for a long time. It is understood that the sum of \$102,000,000 was arrived at as the result of estimates made by the railroads interested.

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As to the cost of electrification, the report shows that the direct cost, including the extension of electric service to points as far outside the city

STATE PUTS IN FINAL EVIDENCE AGAINST MUNDAY

Bank Examiner Recites Events
Leading Up to Collapse of
Banking Chain.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
MURKIN, Ill., Nov. 2.—(Special.)—Dennis Y. Harkin, state bank examiner, took the witness stand in the Circuit court here this afternoon and with his recital of incidents of the last days of the Lorimer-Munday-Huttig financial structure put the finishing touches to the story of high finance on which the prosecution expects to secure the conviction of C. B. Munday on charges of conspiracy.

Harkin, the last witness for the state, opened the Lorimer-Munday-Huttig financial bubble when he closed the doors of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank on June 12, 1934.

Less than two months before the bank closed, Harkin testified, Munday denied to State Auditor James J. Brady that any loans to his enterprises were among the assets of the La Salle Street bank, and were confronted with the names of well known Munday enterprises, denied that he had an interest in them.

Conference on Bank's Status.
Thereafter, said the state examiner, were made on April 22, 1934, at a conference called by Brady to consider the affairs of the La Salle Street bank. Munday and L. E. Bachus represented the bank. Brady, Harkin, and Frederick J. Porter, head of the state bank examining department, were the state's chief participants in the conference.

"What did you say at that meeting?" Assistant State's Attorney Holly asked.

"I pointed out the loans I considered Munday's despite his denials," Harkin answered. "He laughed at me and denied that he had any loans in the bank, saying I was trying to make him out a liar. I said that I did not consider the Southern Traction company bonds a good investment for savings deposits. Munday laughed again and said that the savings deposits were only \$200,000. He told me them off in a day himself, he said."

Relates How Bank Suspended.
"Mr. Brady asked Munday how long it would take to straighten out the bank's affairs in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Porter and myself," Munday replied. "He said that unless matters were straightened out within that time he would have to take drastic action."

Harkin testified that when he went into the La Salle Street bank at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 12, 1934, to make an examination he had not the slightest idea that the bank would not be able to open its doors at 10 o'clock.

"What I was at the door to the bank," Harkin declared, "I didn't think we had enough cash. Lorimer is coming with some more." I counted the cash and found a little more than \$200,000. There was the \$200,000 in cash items. Munday then called me into the directors' office, where I found Lorimer. They said they could get \$200,000 in cash. I replied that was not enough and advised suspension pending a thorough examination of the bank. The bank suspended."

Says Munday Broke Promises.
Harkin then asked Harkin in detail regarding the size, in June, of the loans which he criticized at the time of his first examination, in January, 1934. Harkin replied that these questionable loans either had increased or had been renewed by their transfer to existing institutions of the Munday string of banks. These were the loans which Munday promised in February to have taken up or transferred to other banks.

"Were any of these promises kept?" Holly asked.

"No," Harkin answered. Harkin also told of Munday's vivid descriptions covering the reliability of the enterprises to which the bank's funds had been loaned. The Ometeries Securities company, a Munday-Huttig venture, was referred to as "a wealthy corporation" in Munday's report statement regarding the bank's loans. The Bank of Smithboro was described as a reliable institution with "a networth of more than \$1,000,000."

Harkin and Munday Clash.
Harkin and Munday engaged in a bitter exchange as they were leaving the courtroom at the close of the morning session.

"I see you've come down here to finish your work," was Munday's greeting.

"What do you mean?" Harkin asked.

"I mean," Munday replied, "that you have been after me ever since. I want to tell you now that if anything happens to me I'll get you. You look out."

This conversation was put into the record through Harkin's testimony.

Under cross examination Harkin denied having talked with newspaper men regarding the bank's affairs until the afternoon of the day the institution closed.

"Did you ascertain that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had a story of the bank's condition two days before the closing?" Harkin was asked.

"No," he answered, "and I know that

Her 225 Pounds Drops George.



MRS. GEORGE M. JEFFORDS

It could not have got the story from me, because I did not know myself."

"Didn't THE TRIBUNE print a complete list of the bank's loans on the day of the closing, or the day following?"

"No," Harkin replied; "that list was printed a few days later."

Munday to Take the Stand.

At the close of Harkin's testimony the defense asked an adjournment until tomorrow morning for time to prepare certain motions and confer with witnesses.

After a conference between Munday and his attorneys this evening it was announced definitely that the indicted banker will take the stand to testify in his own defense. Munday has declared repeatedly that he could explain all the transactions of the bank. Certain of his attorneys, however, felt that it would be unwise for him to testify, and it was only when he insisted that they finally acquiesced.

Attorneys for the prosecution have been busy for some time organizing material for a thorough cross examination of Munday after he has told his story. Accountants have gathered a mass of books and papers which will be submitted to Munday for explanation.

Nose Bleeding Kills Him.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—Carl Brunner died here today of hemorrhage of the nose. His nose began bleeding last Saturday and had bled intermittently since.

"England's Pocketbook" by Isaac F. Marcossion is the clear, explicit statement explaining how Great Britain will come through the war financing the Allies—a stunning story of a Titan task in this week's

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

5¢ a copy

Protect Yourself!

Against Substitutes

Get the Well-Known Round Package.

CAUTION

Ask For

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Made in the largest, best equipped and sanitary Malted Milk plant in the world.

We do not make "milk products."

Skim Milk, Condensed Milk, etc.

Ask For HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made from clean, full-cream milk and the extract of select malted grain, reduced to powder form, soluble in water. Best Food-Drink for All Ages.

Used for over a Quarter Century.

Unless you see a "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Take a Package Home

AMAZON WIFE FELLS GEORGIE; PERILS A RIVAL

He Bobs Up with Woman Just
as 225 Pound Mate Is
Ready to Forgive.

A little letter moved Mrs. George M. Jeffords to tears, as she stood in front of the Palais hotel. The time was Monday night. The letter was from George, a somewhat intermittent, but nevertheless fascinating husband. He was sorry. Ah, she could see him as he penned those words. The neighbors' tales had wronged him. Mrs. Jeffords manipulated her handkerchief until she found a dry place, and applied it to her eyes. He wanted to come back to her.

Behold! Here's George.

There was nothing blushing in the beaming smile Mrs. Jeffords raised from the tear mop to welcome the vision of George returning. And to and behold, as the story books say, there was George himself coming down the sidewalk with the other woman floating upon his gallant arm.

"Man trapper!" cried Mrs. Jeffords (who weighs 225 pounds), communicating a hostile, circular movement to her fists, and stepping forward.

George sprang between Mrs. Jeffords and Mrs. Nellie Gorin of 3107 Calumet avenue, just in time to be knocked flat by some rolled up knuckles which, though feminine, had the moral support of 225 pounds.

Mrs. Jeffords then deposited the moral support in George's prostate chest, and thumped him with a metal handbag. Before Mrs. Gorin could make her escape she also unfortunately happened in the orbit of Mrs. Jeffords' swinging fist.

Mrs. Gorin Doubly Wrathful.

"No policeman was near," said Mrs. Gorin, a little woman with gray hair peeping from under her chic bonnet, relating the tale. "They never are. And I'll have to swear out a warrant for that awful woman today. I am the victim of a jealous woman and a deceiving man."

Mrs. Gorin, who is employed as a demonstrator in a state street store, said that Mr. Jeffords had wooed her as a single man and that a date had been set for their wedding.

"Then I learned he was a drinker three weeks ago and that he had no means of support. In fact, it was when I refused to longer give him money for his food that he sought, I suppose, to go back to this woman."

Lived in Same Building.

Mrs. Gorin said that though she had lived in the same apartment building with Jeffords and Mrs. Jeffords four years ago, she had never known they were married, and she did not meet him until eighteen months ago.

CUTLER ON STAND TELLS OF DEALS FOR PARTRIDGE.

Asserts He Advanced Money from Time to Time to Tide Client Over Dull Times on Exchange.

Alonso J. Cutler, who is suing Charles W. Partridge for \$100,000 before Judge Windes, yesterday testified regarding deals on the board of trade which he said he had put through for Mr. Partridge. This is the fourth time that the case has been tried since it was originally begun twenty-two years ago.

It is contended in defense of the action that the money sought represents buying on margin, which Partridge entered into at the suggestion of Cutler, who was a board of trade operator.

"I became connected with the board in 1884," testified Mr. Cutler, "and my association with Mr. Partridge dates from some time later. During 1891 and 1892 I advanced money to Mr. Partridge from time to time to tide him over dull times on the exchange."

FEEL FINE! DON'T BE SICK, BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Enjoy life! Stop the headaches, colds, bad breath, sour stomach.

10-cent "Cascarets" is best cathartic for men, women, children.



Cascarets are a treat! They live your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two Cascarets like candy before going to bed and in the morning your head is clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right, and cold gone and you feel grand.

Get a 10 or 25-cent box at any drug store and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Stop sick headaches, bilious spells, indigestion, furred tongue, offensive breath and constipation. Mothers should give Cascarets to their children. They are harmless and never gripe or sicken.—Advertisement.

CARNEGIE ILL. IS RUMOR.

New York, Nov. 2.—It was reported today that Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster, who returned to New York from Bar Harbor on Oct. 14 last, is ill at his home, 2 East Ninety-first street.

While he is not suffering from any physical ailment that causes immediate alarm, his general condition is such, it was said, he has not been able for some days to give any attention to his business.

Is This a Fair Proposition?

The above scene is repeated hundreds of times a day in Chicago—particularly during the rush hours.

Is it fair that one wagon or truck driver should be allowed to take the time of hundreds of people whose time means money to them.

If you want a quicker service and an improved service on the street cars, write a letter to the

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

City Hall, Chicago

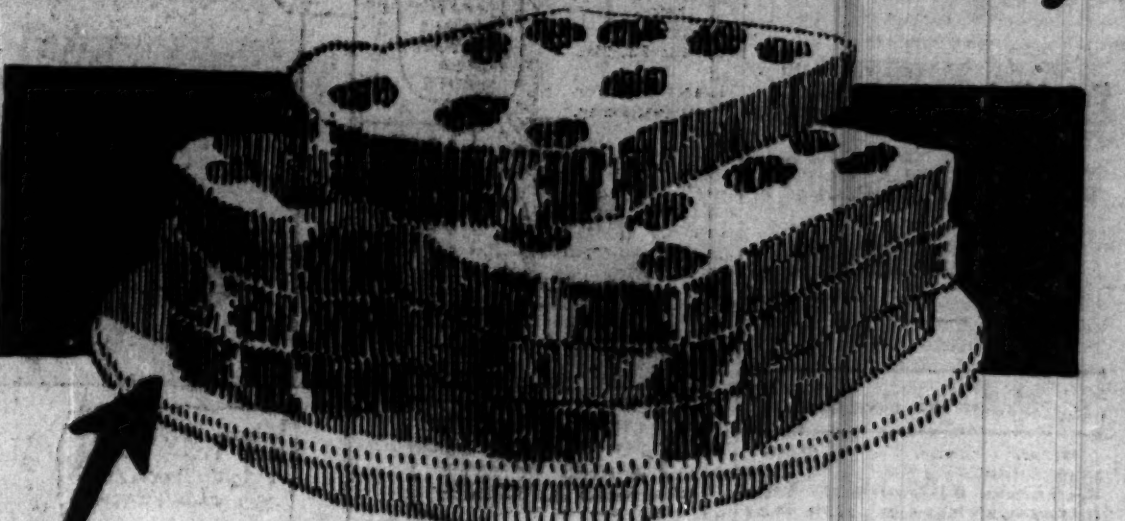
requesting an ordinance that will stop such delays—at least during rush hours. Your aldermen will favor the ordinance if they know that you favor it.

Write your letter today.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

804 BORLAND BUILDING

This Is Raisin Week and This Is Raisin Bread Day



For Lunch Down Town This Noon
For Dinner At Home Tonight

California Raisin Bread
Made With SUN-MAID RAISINS

Ask for it, wherever you go.

You don't know how good raisin bread can be until you try this raisin bread full of these huge, luscious raisins. Made after our own special recipe calling for plenty of Sun-Maid Raisins.

You will like this raisin bread because it is made with this kind of raisins

Sun-Maid Raisins

Large, plump, juicy—the pick of 6,000 California Vineyards. Huge white grapes too tender and delicate to ship fresh, sun-cured in the open vineyard, seeded, packed in clean cartons, and shipped sealed in the original package.

Highest Award—Grand Prize
California Sun-Maid Raisins—Panama-Pacific
International Exposition, San Francisco.

California Associated Raisin Company,
Fresno, California. Membership, 6,000 Growers.
Chicago Office: Heart Bldg., Tel. Main 1091-1092.
Here in Chicago most grocers handle Sun-Maid Raisins and can supply you with Sun-Maid California Raisin Bread—made with Sun-Maid Raisins.



RAISINS ARE NATURE'S CONFECTIONS — GOOD FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Bell  System

A Big Factor in National Progress

Nine million telephones connected by Bell Long Distance lines give 100,000,000 people a medium for the national interchange of thought that is enjoyed by no other country in the world.

Over Bell lines it is possible to speak and be spoken to, hear and be heard across the continent.

Bell Service is one of the most important factors in the commercial and social development of the nation.

Chicago Telephone Company
Bell Telephone Building
Official 100

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a paper with ideals. Therefore they read THE TRIBUNE every morning.

MUSIC and THEATERS

Gossip of the Stage:

At the Majestic.

By PERCY HAMMOND.

THE new picture of "Tribby" at 25 cents has vanquished the spoken version of that drama, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lynn Harding, Miss Rose Coghlan, and other stars will be among the unemployed after this week in Boston. Joseph Dwyer, the producer, says that Mr. W. A. Brady, the owner of the play, agreed to preserve it from the film, but that he did not keep his promise. Everywhere the audible "Tribby" went, says Mr. Dwyer, the silent one followed and got all the money. He will see Mr. Brady for \$50,000.

At the Palace: A handsome vocal of distinguished manner, singing songs by Wagner, Irving Berlin, and other famous composers.

At the Palace: In reckless acrobatics with a fusion of funny buffoonery, the star of the Palace, who is a successful, "Hurry," said the author last night, "he may break his neck."

At the Palace: A drama by Wilson Miner, showing how the author abhors the police. Grey, an impetuous parent, is caught stealing food for the loved one at home and is taken to the police station. The play is a comedy of the contumacious and the police. The dialogue bears traces of Mr. Miner's gift for racy metaphor and it is spoken competently by some of the players. I think that Moore, the clown, was the best of Grey, the parent.

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Society and Entertainments

Spanish Pageant Aids Are Named.

COMMITTEES were appointed yesterday to arrange for the Spanish pageant to be given at the First Regiment armory for the benefit of the Chicago Lying-in hospital.

The supper, which is to be one of the special features, will be in charge of Mrs. Redmond D. Stephens, who has appointed Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham, Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, Mrs. William C. Boyden, and Mrs. E. C. Dudley to assist her. Mrs. Edward F. Swift, chairman of the box committee, will be assisted by the James Ward Thorne, Mrs. Robert Leatherbee, Mrs. Joseph Fish, Mrs. Potter Palmer Jr., Mrs. Robert Lamont, Mrs. Charles A. Dewey, and Mrs. Alfred Hamill.

Mrs. Joseph Fish, in charge of the invitations and tickets, will be assisted by Mrs. Charles B. Dewey and Miss Mary Waller. Mrs. Foster Palmer Jr., assisted by Mrs. William Niles and J. Allen Haines, will have charge of the program; Mrs. John Alden Carpenter will be chairman of the decorations committee, assisted by Mrs. Katherine Dudley, Roy McWilliams will have the music in charge, and will be assisted by Mrs. John Borden, Mrs. Joseph M. Patterson, and J. Allen Haines; Mrs. W. A. Evans and Mrs. E. C. Dudley will have charge of the renovating; Mrs. Huntington B. Henry, assisted by Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, will have charge of the dressing rooms, and the police and motor arrangements will be in charge of Laury B. Henry.

There will be many attractive groups, arranged by Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, who will have the assistance of Mrs. James Ward Thorne, Mrs. Robert Lamont, Mrs. William Niles, Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, and Mrs. Roy McWilliams.

With the first week of November an encouraging number of shuttered windows have been opened up and an atmosphere of occupancy is settling down upon the Drive and the other fashionable residence streets which have been deserted for many months.

Mrs. Henry Dibble of 1330 Lake Shore drive, who has been at White Sulphur Springs, Va., after a summer at Biddeford, Me., has returned home. Her daughter, Mrs. John C. King, and Mrs. King of New York are still at the Springs. For several weeks, and Mrs. A. A. Sprague II. are staying at their home in Lake Forest until Nov. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Shaw Jr., who have been in the east all summer, have opened their home at 1330 Lake Shore drive for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. George E. Vincent of Minneapolis, formerly of Chicago, gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sherry of 5618 Woodlawn avenue, who are their guests. Mr. Sherry was one of the speakers last week at the meeting of the Minnesota Educational association.

Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift and Charles F. Swift of 4848 Ellis avenue, who are motoring in the east, are now at Lakeview, N.J.

Mrs. James Morrison, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage association, will preside at the luncheon which will be given today at the Blackstone for the members. It has been found necessary to hold the luncheon in the crystal ballroom of the hotel instead of the French room, so large an attendance is expected.

At the speaker's table will be Mrs. Modell McCormick, who is to talk on the national organization; Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Miss Caroline Kirkland, Mrs. A. S. Peabody, Miss Marie Rose, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, and Miss Harriett Vittum. The hour is 12 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Alice Deutsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deutsch of 4606 Ellis avenue, to Harold Goodkind of St. Paul, Minn., took place at 12 o'clock yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Loring of Minneapolis will arrive for the wedding of their cousin, Miss Helen Judah, daughter of Noble B. Judah of 2701 Prairie avenue, to Carl Schumann of St. Paul. The wedding is to take place at 4:30 in the family residence. Miss Margaret Bayard will be maid of honor and Miss Judah's cousin, Miss Sarah Brewster, will be flower maid. Wesley Schumann will serve his brother as best man. Mr. Judah will give a dinner for his daughter on Friday evening at the Blackstone.

Mrs. Robert Forgan will entertain at a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Frank W. Weeks of Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Weeks was formerly Miss Helen Letts. She will be the guest of Mrs. David Bradley Morgan until Sunday.

Mrs. Robert McGinn of 120 East Pearson street has issued invitations for a luncheon today at 1:30 o'clock, at which time Miss Edith Yandell New York will speak on "La Soubrette de l'opéra de la guerre."

Miss Gladys High of 1243 Lake Shore drive will give a dinner Friday evening in honor of Miss Madeline McKim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Walker, 1235 Astor street, whose marriage to Charles Henry Banes of Philadelphia will be celebrated Saturday. Miss High is to be Miss Walker's attendant.

Mr. and Mrs. John Melley Morehead, 3123 Sheridan road, will give the first of a series of dinner parties this evening. Covers will be laid for twelve.

Mrs. Nicholas De Teresa and Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Bodman have rented their apartment at 1245 Astor street to Mr. and Mrs. Will Hartford. They will take possession there will be laid for twelve.

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Happiness Theme of Morning Talk.

BY CINDERELLA.

IT was in Mrs. James B. Waller's selfish drawing room yesterday morning that one learned something of "The Pursuit of Happiness."

Mrs. Anthony Merrill analyzed this elusive subject in her own original and charming way until the happiness of the contented mind seemed within the grasp of everybody present. One heard from all authorities on the subject—Washington, Franklin, John Adams, H. G. Wells, Hartley Manners, Leo Masters of Spoon River, and Dr. Robert Morris of New York, who in a recent book contends that happiness depends upon the shape of brain cells and in the output of self-control.

Agnes Reppel says that "lectures are transient things, forgotten as soon as forgotten." In this case the lecture was forgiven as soon as heard. Mrs. Eugene S. Pike, Mrs. James M. Walker, Mrs. John J. Borland, Mrs. Philo Otis, Mrs. Edward Curry, Mrs. J. V. Watson, Mrs. William Rehm, Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. McNeil were among the many who were there.

Luncheon was a sort of festivity at the Blackstone yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair were giving a small luncheon which included Mrs. Charles Bryan, Miss Keary, and James McVeigh, and at a nearby table the newly arrived Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Walton. The latter was most noticeable in an attractive costume of blue and white, much befitting a young sailor hat of French braid was slanted on the dancer's shapely head.

Miss Helen Clark of East Chestnut street said for Europe yesterday on the Rotterdam, bound for London in the morning. Mrs. Clark had her luggage packed to sail for Europe last June, when a telegram from Mr. Bryan had her go home and stay home. It was his last official act—the next day he was out of office. Now, furnished with emergency and other passports and chaperoned by a relative, Miss Clark is en route for the house of a cousin in London, a house that has long since been turned into a war hospital. She intends to offer her services to the British Red Cross society for any available work, and later in the winter will cross over to Paris with the same benevolent intentions, although it is not so easy to minister to the continental wounded. You have to deposit large sums with the French Red Cross, for example, wear a most solemn oath, and take strenuous courses in nursing before they let you even look at a wounded "tipu."

Mr. and Mrs. De Teresa's house at 2818 Prairie avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight C. Orcutt of Hubbard Woods have returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Osthoff, 2022 Prairie avenue, are in New York at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Mills, 3304 West Adams street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude Isabel, to Fred Crofoot, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Crofoot of Edison Park.

General Pratt, formerly head of the Carlisle Indian school, is a guest of Dr. Montessuma of 3330 South Park avenue.

A Thanksgiving eve charity ball is to be given by the Argus Philanthropy club at the Argus hotel, 1201 North Dearborn street, at 8 o'clock.

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Directing Plans for Suffrage Convention.

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Agnes Reppel says that "lectures are transient things, forgotten as soon as forgotten." In this case the lecture was forgiven as soon as heard. Mrs. Eugene S. Pike, Mrs. James M. Walker, Mrs. John J. Borland, Mrs. Philo Otis, Mrs. Edward Curry, Mrs. J. V. Watson, Mrs. William Rehm, Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. McNeil were among the many who were there.

Luncheon was a sort of festivity at the Blackstone yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair were giving a small luncheon which included Mrs. Charles Bryan, Miss Keary, and James McVeigh, and at a nearby table the newly arrived Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Walton. The latter was most noticeable in an attractive costume of blue and white, much befitting a young sailor hat of French braid was slanted on the dancer's shapely head.

Miss Helen Clark of East Chestnut street said for Europe yesterday on the Rotterdam, bound for London in the morning. Mrs. Clark had her luggage packed to sail for Europe last June, when a telegram from Mr. Bryan had her go home and stay home. It was his last official act—the next day he was out of office. Now, furnished with emergency and other passports and chaperoned by a relative, Miss Clark is en route for the house of a cousin in London, a house that has long since been turned into a war hospital. She intends to offer her services to the British Red Cross society for any available work, and later in the winter will cross over to Paris with the same benevolent intentions, although it is not so easy to minister to the continental wounded. You have to deposit large sums with the French Red Cross, for example, wear a most solemn oath, and take strenuous courses in nursing before they let you even look at a wounded "tipu."

Mr. and Mrs. De Teresa's house at 2818 Prairie avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight C. Orcutt of Hubbard Woods have returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Osthoff, 2022 Prairie avenue, are in New York at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Mills, 3304 West Adams street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude Isabel, to Fred Crofoot, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Crofoot of Edison Park.

General Pratt, formerly head of the Carlisle Indian school, is a guest of Dr. Montessuma of 3330 South Park avenue.

A Thanksgiving eve charity ball is to be given by the Argus Philanthropy club at the Argus hotel, 1201 North Dearborn street, at 8 o'clock.

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DEATH NOTICES.

REAR—Bernard Bear, aged 61 years, beloved husband of Anna Bear, died Monday, Nov. 1, 1915, at his home, 1111 N. Dearborn street. Burial at Graceland cemetery.

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SCHOOL BOARD URGED TO SELL 10 AUSTIN ACRES

Committee Recommends Retail
Deals After Hearing
Much Advice.

At an open meeting of the buildings and grounds committee of the board of education yesterday action was taken recommending that the board subdivide ten acres of the "Austin tract" and sell the land at retail.

The action followed numerous meetings on the question. At two of them real estate men, attorneys, and contractors have been called in by the board for advice. A special committee had recommended to lease the property for thirty year periods for residence purposes. All the men who spoke advised against leasing the property.

Land a Mile Square.
The land is a mile square, bounded by Madison and Twelfth streets, Cicero and Central avenues. It was acquired with

the annexation of Cicero. According to Michael J. Collins, it is worth about \$1,000,000. The cost of putting in improvements is estimated to be about \$250,000.

The recommendation to sell ten acres of the land at retail will have to go before the regular buildings and grounds committee on Friday and the board next Wednesday. If it is approved it will then go to the city council for approval.

John J. Sonsteyn opposed the proposition. He is the member most active in the effort to have the board adopt a policy of holding all its school fund property and leasing it for residence purposes where not available for business sites.

Those Who Opposed Plan.
Among the men not on the board who spoke against the proposal are Attorney Clayton Crafts, C. R. Holden, vice president of the Union Trust company; George F. Taylor, president of the Chicago real estate board; Richard W. Wolfe of the Cook county real estate board, and Frederick B. Oliver.

A committee, consisting of Callistus S. Ennis, H. A. Maurtison, Joseph Donnerberger, and Mr. Wolfe, which had been requested to inspect the property, reported against leasing for residence purposes. Mr. Wolfe, in a letter to the board, said the trouble between England and Ireland, the revolutions in Mexico, and much of the misery of the United States is due to such a policy.

BEAT AND ROB HIM OF \$150.

Robbers Attack William Whitman, Grain Dealer, at Sedgwick and Oak Streets.

William Whitman of 1102 Huron street, a hay and grain dealer, was severely beaten and robbed of \$150 yesterday by two men at Sedgwick and Oak streets.

BOARD OF TRADE EXPELS BROKER JAMES EVANS

Pittsburgh Man Accused of
Making False Reports on
Deals to Patrons.

James Evans, a prominent stock broker of Pittsburgh, was expelled from the Chicago board of trade yesterday by action of the directors. Evans was a member of the firm of Evans Bros., grain and stock commission merchants, in the Beedum-Trees building at Pittsburgh. It was charged Evans had made fictitious reports of trades to customers. It is understood that he is a member of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, but not of the New York stock exchange. He has been a member of the local board of trade for several years.

Many Open Chances.
In the active market of the last few months there have been, it is said, many opportunities for making false reports on trades owing to wide fluctuations. The Chicago board of trade has been endeavoring for several years to weed

out from its membership those guilty of any fraudulent practices, and several members recently have been expelled or suspended.

Nonmember Firms Suspicious.
The Chicago board of trade takes the stand that firms doing business in stocks or grain and not being members of the exchange must be liable to suspicion as, not being entitled to the regular commissions, their compensation must come from other sources.

Recent activities of the board of trade have resulted in closing up the last large bucket shop systems of the east and middle west. The Chicago board of trade and the New York stock exchange struck a death blow at the bucket shops when they refused to permit members of either exchange to accept hedging orders from the bucket shops. One of the leading bucket shops in the east with headquarters at Buffalo was compelled to close a short time ago on this account.

BRING UP PLATE OF MAINE.

Anchor of Steamer Fouls Wreckage of United States Battleship in Havana Harbor.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 2.—The anchor of the steamer Espana of the United Fruit Steamship company's White Fleet today brought up a side plate of the battleship Maine from the bottom of the Havana harbor. The duke of the anchor entered a porthole of the sunken ship and held so fast that the crew had to use a steam winch to remove the plate from the anchor.

Boys Balk at Hermit Inquest.
Charles McWhitman and Joseph P. March, alleged by the police to have conspired in the murder of Joseph Osborne, the hermit, refused to testify at the inquest yesterday, waving examination on advice of counsel. Their signed confessions, however, were read to the jury.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



The Prevailing Modes Demand
This New "Diana" High
Boot for Women
\$6 the Pair.

Higher, to match the shorter skirt, mounts this newest boot decreed the most correct of feminine footwear today.

The famed huntress of antiquity graciously bestows upon it her name and its distinction. The well-dressed woman of today has given it the hall-mark of her approval. Now—

We Offer These Extra-High Laced
Boots With Leather Louis Street
Heels in Five Different Leathers.

The first style (at the right) may be had in all patent leather and in all black kid.

The second style (at the left) may be had in blue kid, dull kid and in bronze kid.

Great vogue is assured these boots, and we are indeed fortunate to be able to offer them at their very introduction for \$6 the pair.

Third Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Fashion's Latest Word in
Fur Coats and Fur Sets



This means the presentation today of a unique collection of furs—wide in range of mode—but each garment individualized in design.

Women seeking the distinctive and exclusive will find it admirably represented here. By way of example—

The Coat of Hudson Seal With Bandings of Natural Bear (Sketches)

Fashioned upon youth-giving lines, rippling and graceful and in the correct length to conform to this style, 30 inches. \$245.

This group offers other unusual styles at \$150, \$165, \$200. Hudson seal coats at \$75, \$85, to \$350.

Hudson seal coats, fur-trimmed, at \$125, \$140, to \$400.

Unusualities in Fur Sets—

Sets of Fisher Fur at \$115, \$135, to \$200, present an early choice in a fur for which vogue will soon create a great demand, it is said.

Sets of Battleship Gray Fox and of Dyed Blue Fox, exquisitely worked pelts, at \$95, \$115 and to \$225.

Sets of Natural and Blue Lynx at \$60 and \$75.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

For Mid-Winter Millinery Is Introduced—
Picturesque Flower Hats
\$15 to \$25



Variedness surely dwells in these millinery sections.

Scarcely a day goes by without seeing a new and charming mode launched.

But of all the many sponsored by these sections none is more charming and irresistible than

These Flower Trimmed Hats Whose Rare Becomingness Assures Them a Most Delightful Welcome

Imagine a host of tiny pink roses clustering about the crown of a small, lustrous velvet turban. Every royal shade of purple is reflected in a "dahlia" hat.

Grapes of a gauzy iridescence glitter on a high-crowned hat. American beauty roses and seal fur compose another of these hats, and still another is aglow with gorgeous shades of yellow and golden browns.

These New Collections Include Both Dress and Street Hats and Offer Interestingly New Variations of the Close, Small Turban.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



A Late Shipment Brings—
The Newest Models in
Imported Sappho Corsets
At \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50

This is the last of this season's shipments, and its arrival at this very opportune time enables us to announce that

The Assortments of These Imported "Sappho" Corsets Are Now Absolutely Complete and Comprehensive.

It means further that now is the best time to select your individual style while this splendid variety is offered.

We Particularly Specialize Upon—

Practical, beautifully-made "Sappho" corsets of coutil at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50.

No cumbersome, superfluous trimming is allowed to detract from the tailored perfection of these corsets. Three are sketched, each an individualized model.

Especially interesting is the corset (sketched at the right) for the stout figure beginning at size 28 and up to 44. \$12.50.

Worthy of note are the new French Brassieres of Filet Lace with Linen at \$4.50. In the style sketched here at the left. Splendid in its sheer and dainty.

Third Floor, North Room.

Mandel Brothers

NOVEMBER is apron time—suit yourself as to the time to wear aprons—but the time to buy them is now—the proof well presented in this noted November sale.



Bungalow aprons, 50c

—the three styles here illustrated—in solid blue or pink chambray, and trimmed with black or white striped trimming; long ties and two pockets. 4th floor.

Middy aprons, 50c —a style that buttons all the way down the side; trimmed with pink or blue chambray; two pockets.
Coat aprons, 50c —a style that buttons all the way down the side; trimmed with pink or blue chambray; two pockets.

Maids' striped or plain blue chambray dresses, 1.50
Maids' black mohair dresses specially priced at 3.95

HAVING given them notably "different character," and having made them under "saving circumstances," we are able to assure that there is utmost value in these suits and coats at \$35.



Wool velour suits at \$35

—hudson seal trimming

The velour in black, navy, green or plum shade. The jacket interlined and silk-lined.

Large collar of hudson seal fur and in new design. Deep bands of hudson seal at cuffs and around entire bottom. Fourth floor.



Winter topcoats at \$35

—these in two styles and of fine quality heavy velour cloth, in black, navy or brown.

Chin-chin collar of beaver or skunk-opsom fur; both models interlined, and lined throughout with peau de cygne silk. Fourth floor.

Mandel Brothers

New section on 6th floor

—introducing the most interesting bird cage and aquarium exhibits in town



—a matter especially to be reckoned with in planning a still more cheery atmosphere for the sun parlor.

Extra special—24-in. wicker bird cage

—the new "Vogue" design—complete with 75-inch standard—as illustrated here—for \$10.

Brass bird cages at \$1.50 to \$16.50; brass standard to match, \$7 to \$13.50.
Wicker cages—natural or enamel finish; 4.75 to \$9; wicker standards to match, \$7 to \$23.50.

Hand-decorated aquariums to order

—a style to match the furnishings in your home—or likely we have the desired style in stock. With or without standards. Prices \$3 to \$25. Sixth floor.

In Mandel Brothers' Subway tomorrow:

1000 winter coats, 16.75

—many fur-trimmed—many satin-lined, forty excellent styles; women's and misses' sizes.

Look for This Tribune Sign

If you want the best things ever sold in Grocery Stores or Drug Stores

—not the most expensive things, but the best quality products at reasonable prices—look in Grocers' and Drug-gists' windows for this Tribune Sign

If you want products of such high quality that their makers are not afraid to back them up with their reputations and with advertising, products that are sure to give you the highest service and satisfaction, products that in the long run are the most economical no matter what the price—if you want to buy products like that, look for this Tribune Sign, hanging in the windows of high grade Grocery Stores and Drug Stores all over Chicago.



SCOTT & Co.
Flower Hats
\$25



Whose Rare Becoming
Delightful Welcome
roses clustering about the
turban. Every royal shade
hat.

Include Both Dress
Offer Interestingly
Close, Small Turban,
South Room.

SCOTT & Co.
Models in
Sappho Corsets
and \$12.50

Season's shipments, and
fortune time enables us to
imported "Sappho" Corsets
plete and Comprehensive.
is the best time to select your
did variety is offered.

made "Sappho" corsets of
2.50.
his trimming is allowed to de-
on of these corsets. Three are
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the corset (sketched at the
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The new French
with Linen at \$4.50
at the left. Splendid fit,
Third Floor, North Room.

Sign
Things
g Stores

GIVES
ts
d In
SERVICE

SECTION TWO,
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

\$1,000 NOTE TO
KANTOR CAUSES
INQUIRY MOVE

Brother-in-Law Gives His Ver-
sion of Thompson
Aid's Deal.

SCHOOL SITE IS INVOLVED.

One of the west side members of the board of education was speaking about John M. Kantor, a city real estate expert, in the board room yesterday.

"He has a beautiful voice," said the trustee. "He could gather a group of pedestrians around him at the corner of the city hall, and after using a few minutes in oratory he would have those fellows shelling out for the first installment of payments on the hall."

Last night Kantor's brother-in-law, J. Handelman of 1200 Independence boulevard, agreed to the description. He came to THE TRIBUNE and made a statement regarding his part in a suit to collect a \$1,000 note which Benjamin Ziff is said to have made to Kantor as the first payment of commission in a deal to sell real estate at an exorbitant price to the board of education.

Lynch to Ask Inquiry.
At the next council meeting Ald. T. J. Lynch, chairman of the committee on schools, will introduce an order directing an investigation into the alleged scandal. The matter was brought to the attention of the council committee by Ald. Robert M. Buck, who had heard about the suit in Judge Honore's court to collect on the note.

"Handelman is suing Ziff," said Ald. Buck, "to collect \$1,000 on a promissory note that Ziff gave as commission to Kantor with the understanding that Kantor could 'swing the council committee on schools' and Ziff near the Medill High school."

The Medill school has figured in another school site scandal.

Kantor asserts that Ald. Buck's statement is a vicious falsehood and that he will sue the alderman for \$100,000 for slander. He said he had retained George W. Remus as his attorney.

Handelman Supports Buck.
Handelman, who is manager of the foreign department of the W. W. Kinsley company, supports Ald. Buck's statement.

Handelman's statement is contradicted by Ziff. THE TRIBUNE presents both statements. They follow:

"It is unfortunate that Kantor is my brother-in-law," began Handelman. "He came to me shortly after the election and said he needed \$500. I went to my bank, the Ogden Avenue State bank, and signed a note for \$500 and the bank gave him the money."

"When it came due he didn't pay it and I had to put up the money. July 8 he came to me with a note for \$1,000 he said to discount. It was Ziff's note. He said it would pay him \$400 he would give me the balance. He said he would give me the note. He owed me \$500 beside the \$500 I let him have. I paid Kantor \$400 and took the note."

Ziff Tells About Note.
"Then I commenced to hear rumors. I went to Ziff and asked him about it. He told me that Kantor had been in the home of Adolph Cohen, who lives in the same building with Kantor. He told him he wanted to sell his property to the school board."

"How much is it worth?" Ziff said. Kantor asked, "Twenty thousand dollars," said Ziff. "I'll get you \$27,000, Kantor said, according to Ziff, but I'll cost you \$2,000. I'll need \$1,000 right away. That's to take care of the aldermen. The other \$1,000 will be mine when the deal is finished," Ziff said he was financially embarrassed for cash, but would give him his, which he said was as good as gold. He asked about the aldermen Kantor said he knew, and Kantor read off a council card all the aldermen he knew on the schools committee. Kantor said they were all old friends of his, said Ziff. It was all fixed up in Cohen's house, and the note signed that day, July 6.

Ziff Contradicts Statement.
Here is what Ziff says:

"Handelman has never mentioned the matter to me," he said. "There never has been a word spoken between us about the note or how it came to be signed. He has never been to my connection with it. The facts are these:

"I have had the property in question for ten years. When I got it I paid \$22,500 for it, and since then I expended money—about \$5,000—in improvements. I needed money and wanted to sell it. One night I was in the home of Adolph Cohen, who lived in the same house with Kantor. I was talking Cohen I wanted to sell the property, when he said he would sell it for me. I said I had heard the school board might buy it. Kantor told me that he would charge the regular fee. I told him I had no cash to pay a fee, and he said I could sign a note and option. I did so. The note was due in ninety days, and if the sale was made I was to take up the note and Mr. Kantor was to get the cash. I did not know that Mr. Kantor was in any way connected with the city administration, and nothing was said about any alderman, school board member, or any other public official during the conversation."

Here Is Kantor's Story.
This is Kantor's story:

"Ziff was introduced to me three months ago," he said. "He said he had a piece of property at Fourteenth and Lombard streets which he desired to place with my firm, the J. M. Kantor Realty and Construction company. He said he was hard up and was willing to sell his property for \$27,000, the price he said he had paid for it seven years ago."

"I received written authority to sell

Mayor's Letter on Cermak.

Mayor Thompson sent yesterday to the judges of the Municipal bench the following letter:

"Chicago, Nov. 2.—Dear Sir: On the nineteenth day of last month I publicly requested the Hon. Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal court, to take cognizance of the statements made by Mr. Cermak, an officer of that court, and to bring to the attention of the judges of said court said statements for such action as may be deemed proper."

"I made this demand for the reason that the question as to whether or not public officials should enforce the law in accordance with their sworn duty is not a question of likes or dislikes; it is not a question of 'wet' or 'dry'; it is not a question of personal views; it is a question of law and order."

"As reported in the public press, Mr. Olson's answer was to the effect that the chief justice or the judges of the court had nothing whatever to do with the bailiff's action or statements; that the bailiff has a 'dry brain' and performs his duties as bailiff of the Municipal court conscientiously."

"It is my sincere belief that the only way by which the people can have good government, a truly free government, a government of personal liberty, a government of equal rights, is by honest enforcement of the law by public officials."

"I, therefore, call your attention, as one of the judges of the Municipal court, to section 8 of the Municipal court act, which provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the chief justice and the associate judges to meet together at least once in each month, excepting the month of August, in each year, at such hour and place as may be designated by the chief justice, and at such other times as may be required by the chief justice, for the consideration of such matters pertaining to the administration of justice in said court as may be brought before them. At such meetings they shall receive and investigate, or cause to be investigated, all complaints presented to them PERTAINING TO THE SAID COURT, AND TO THE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SAID COURT, and they shall have power with respect thereto, and they shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the proper administration of justice in said court as to them may seem expedient."

"As per section 11 of the Municipal court act, Chief Justice Olson took the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of chief justice of the Municipal court of Chicago as soon as I shall be sworn in."

"Section 16 of our Municipal court act provides as to the duties of the bailiff, Anton J. Cermak, as follows:

"The powers, duties, and liabilities of the bailiff, Anton J. Cermak, shall be the same as those prescribed by law for sheriffs."

"Section 3 of the act, concerning sheriffs, provides that the sheriff shall take the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of sheriff of the city of Chicago."

It, and, although I have many friends in the city council and on the building committee of the board, I made no attempt to sell it to the city. I did try to sell it to numerous other persons."

"I told Ziff it was customary to put up a fee to get the property on the market. He said he had no money, but promised me a \$1,000 commission if I sold the property. He gave me a note for that amount. I owed my brother-in-law, Mr. Handelman, \$500. I gave the note to him."

Dispute of Note to Bank.
"He took it to a bank and put it up as collateral for \$1,000 worth of credit, and both he and myself signed it. Later he tried to collect from Ziff and found that Ziff had put his property in his wife's name. Then he brought suit."

"Three months ago Buck heard that I was trying to sell the land. Like the 'gumshoe sleuth' he is, he went out to see me. He said he had no money, but promised me a \$1,000 commission if I sold the property. He gave me a note for that amount. I owed my brother-in-law, Mr. Handelman, \$500. I gave the note to him."

Replies to Brother-in-Law.
Kantor said, when told about the statement of Handelman, that he knew nothing about that version of the matter.

"If Mr. Ziff told my brother-in-law that," he said, "Mr. Handelman must have known that he could not collect on a note made under such circumstances."

Attorney Remus said the slander suit against Ald. Buck would be filed at 9 o'clock this morning. He and Kantor spent the evening in the attorney's office preparing the charges.

Charges of Buck.
"I am told," said Ald. Buck to the members of the school committee, "that it has been said that for \$1,000 this proposition for the purchase of this land could be put through this committee."

"I am also told that this same person said that if this \$1,000 was in a certain place on a certain night, there would be three members of this committee outside waiting in a taxi cab to receive it."

"Where this representation was made concerning this committee, or whether Mr. Kantor merely undertook to get away with \$1,000 commission for selling the land, I am not positively informed, but certainly these two matters are subjects for investigation."

SUICIDE PINS NOTE ON COAT.
Puls Weapon and Shoots Himself Fatally in Shadow of Church.

In the shadows of St. Lucas church, at Belmont and Greenview avenues, Charles Arena, a cigar manufacturer, last night pinned a hurried note. Arranging it on his coat so that it would show conspicuously, he drew a revolver, pressed the muzzle to his breast, and fired. He died while the Town Hall ambulance was speeding him to a hospital. Arena's note read: "I have shot myself. Kindly deliver my body to Mrs. M. Arena, 1418 Belmont street." Arena had no family and lived at 8718 North Elmwood avenue.

FORETELLS HER OWN DEATH.
Mrs. C. H. Funk, Manager of Postal Telegraph in Evanston, Suddenly Succumbs.

"I will be dead before the end of the week," Mrs. C. H. Funk, manager of the Postal Telegraph office at Evanston, told a boy who assisted her home on Monday when she was seized with an attack of illness. Slightly improved, Mrs. Funk was up and about yesterday. In the afternoon she was stricken again and died within a few minutes.

MAYOR'S LETTER
BOMBARDS OLSON
AND CERMAK, TOO

Writes City Judges Demanding
Chief Justice Try No Sun-
day Lld Violations.

WANTS BAILIFF KEPT OUT.

Mayor Thompson yesterday fired a shot at Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal court. In letting go a second fusillade against Chief Bailiff Cermak in his capacity as leader of the wets the mayor was using his weapon enough to cover Judge Olson and pulled the trigger.

The weapon was a letter sent to every judge on the city bench. It demanded that the judges at their next meeting consider whether the bailiff can be entrusted to perform his regular duties in connection with Sunday closing cases and whether they should pass a rule prohibiting the chief justice from hearing cases for violation of the closing law.

The attack on Mr. Cermak was described to his "demand" that the mayor ignore the Sunday statute and its being widened to include Judge Olson was explained by reference to newspaper interviews in which the chief justice indicated his intention of ignoring the mayor's demand that Mr. Cermak be impeached.

"Cheap Politics," Says Olson.
Judge Olson was shown a copy of the letter and before he could check himself discussed it in emphatic terms.

"It reminds me," he said, "of the communications we used to receive from Hadrian H. Baker, the fighting reporter of the letters of Junius, who was indicted for sending communications to the judges."

"In my office there is a file to which all fat looking letters are sent; but this one escaped, because it bore the mayor's stamp, and I thought it might be important."

"But it is cheap politics from a man who took several months to decide to enforce the law. It is an effort to question my performance of duty with a touch of his nonperformance for several months past. The Municipal court recognized long ago that the Sunday closing law was a valid law and not a dead letter."

He stopped himself and then refused to comment on the letter beyond a statement that it was the first formal complaint received on this subject and that it will be taken up at the regular meeting of the judges on Nov. 26.

"I'll Burn Him Up"—Cermak.
Mr. Cermak had left his office, but over the telephone was told the contents of the letter.

"When I see a copy of it," he said, after coffee and a cigarette, "I'll burn him up. I'll shut out of the city hall. I've got some things on him I didn't intend to make public, but so long as he has attacked me again I'll use them."

He'll have a reply from me that will make him wish he hadn't climbed on the band wagon, because the drum will fall down and hit him on the head."

"I'll burn him up," he said.

Mayor Thompson was not at his office during the afternoon, and could not be found during the evening. The copies of the letter to the judges were given out by his secretary, Charles C. Fitzmorris, without comment.

\$1,250 RINGS IN SHOES?
COBBLER DECLARES NO.
Anyhow, He and Wife Are Held After Woman Testifies "Brogan Jewel Case" Went to Men.

Mrs. L. C. Wachsmuth of 8215 Drexel boulevard testified in the Hyde Park court yesterday that on Oct. 18 she returned home late and couldn't find the key to her jewel box, so she put two of her rings, valued at \$1,250, in a pair of her husband's old shoes.

The next morning Mr. Wachsmuth, who was planning a hunting trip, took that very pair of shoes to Samuel Goldman, a jeweler, to mend.

Thomas Doyle, a jeweler at 4120 Cottage Grove avenue, testified that Miss Sallie Goldman, the cobbler's daughter, had brought two diamond rings to his shop several weeks ago and asked him what they were worth. He had been told by the cobbler that they were worth between \$1,000 and \$1,500 in a single day.

One result of the regulation, as it has been carried out, is that the railway has become bankrupt—eighty-two railroads are in the hands of receivers, although all the trouble cannot be blamed on federal restrictions."

FRESHIES START A PAPER
ON NOTHING AND REAP CASH

Launch Class Publication on Unique Basis and Make It a Go—\$300 Worth.

The genius of university freshmen spouts forth occasionally at the university of Chicago. This time the spout is geyser-like in magnitude. For members of the class of 1919 have achieved the unprecedented in the realm of publication. They are launching a class paper with

No advertising.
No subscriptions.
No subsidies.
No sales.

But, however, moreover, and regardless, nearly 800 members of the class have given a dollar each to the publication. The above mentioned freshmen genius converts this money into shares, not subscriptions, at \$1 each.

WILMETTE CITIZENS IN ROW.
Some Residents Object to Making Central Avenue a Boulevard and Diverting Traffic.

The village hall in Wilmette last night was a center of angry citizens of the suburb who had come to present their arguments for and against the recent order of the village board making Central Avenue a boulevard, and thus shifting the heavy traffic over this central thoroughfare to other streets. The Central avenue crowd stood pat while Joseph Henshaw, member of the village board and head of the street department; Dr. George J. Tobias, State Representative Louis J. Pierson, and others attacked the boulevard decree. The village board, however, voted, 4 to 2, to keep the boulevard.

Teaching Bridewell Girls Beauty Secrets.



MISS MARY CAMPBELL

BEAUTY PARLOR
AT BRIDEWELL
Give Girls First Lesson in
Daintiness to Better
Their Morals.

Women at the bridewell are being instructed in a sort of daintiness of mind. The instruction is given by developing a fastidiousness in their personal appearance. They had their first "manicure" yesterday and the psychological effect was wonderful.

At the first glimpse of Miss Florence Danner, their teacher, in a pink waist, surrounded by the implements of her craft in the cell room that had been transformed into a white manicure parlor the young offenders and the old "repeaters" began to preen even in absence of mirrors.

They pinned up their "accoling locks" and they smoothed out their blue checked gingham dresses. For days before they had not made such attempts at beautifying their persons. In all the crowd, only one, a negro girl, had ever paid a visit to a professional manicurist. So the moment was intense.

Half Moon Must Show.
"The half moon must show on each nail, you see," said Miss Danner, manipulating an orange stick in the tiny cell that had been prepared by the women themselves to neglect of feet. Then the psychological effect of the vital organs will be gone into, showing the relation of alcohol and drugs on the stomach and the hygiene of sleep.

"The women will thus bring back their self-respect," said Miss Campbell, "because an appeal will be made to common sense instead of moral sense. A woman who has learned to sew and can do manicuring and hairdressing would become an excellent mother's helper or maid when she leaves prison. She will learn something to fit her for a groove some place outside in the world while here, you see."

Besides Miss Danner, Miss Clara Keuper of the Stewart building, and Miss Janet Book of 22 Wabash avenue, all working women, will spend their "days off" teaching daintiness at the bridewell.

Talk on Cosmetics.
Dr. L. E. Halprin will talk on cosmetics and care of the hands. Dr. W. F. Bartlett is to tell how a bad temper is often traced to neglected feet. Then the psychological effect of the vital organs will be gone into, showing the relation of alcohol and drugs on the stomach and the hygiene of sleep.

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BOY FILLS OUT THEIR LIFE.
Childless and Lonely, Bank Teller and Wife Adopt Baby, Who Scatters Gloom.

"We're forty and we have found that life is not complete without a child in the home. With no children of our own, we were lonely. Through friends, we learned of a baby to whom we could offer our hearts and home. Now things look different. He is a darling child and a joy to us."

That is how Theodore Jessup of 629 Greenwood avenue, assistant cashier of the Woodlawn Trust and Savings bank, accounted for the recent arrival in his home of a little pink checked, round headed, smiling baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessup have filed adoption papers for him. They have given him the name of Arthur Dadeigh Jessup. He is now 14 months old.

TRIP OVER RUG KILLS WOMAN.
Mrs. Ellen Meany, 860 South Halsted street, died in her home yesterday a few minutes after she fell over a rug.

The police conducted their search yesterday for W. J. Kremer, messenger of the Logan Square Trust and Savings bank, who disappeared with \$1,000 in checks and currency belonging to the bank. Kremer was on his way to the Wondale Savings bank, four blocks away. The stolen money, \$1,000 in checks was found on a Milwaukee avenue.

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WRINKLES TRAP COAT THIEF.
Wrinkles in an overcoat worn by Calvin Chisom of 4220 Forestville avenue, giving it the appearance of being shop worn, attracted the attention of Policewoman Alice Clement yesterday as he was leaving the Fair. It was found that the coat had been stolen in the store. Chisom was held. According to the police, he was paroled for one year on a charge of burglary in April, 1914, by Municipal Judge Dolan.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

SCHUETTLE ON
TRAIL OF VULTURE
BONDSMEN GANG

Acting Chief Will Ask Olson
and Hayne for Conference
on Subject Today.

OTHER SIDE TO PROBLEM.

Acting Chief of Police Schuetzler yesterday took up the hunt for the "vulture" professional bondsmen. He will ask Chief Justice Olson and State Attorney Hayne for a conference on the subject today.

The hunt was begun on Monday by Judge Hayne when he learned that when he was told by a girl prisoner that bondsmen were given free access to the prisoners' quarters in the stations, from which attorneys and friends frequently are barred, he instructed Morals Inspector Hanna to take the subject up with the acting chief.

Mr. Hanna submitted a report on some specific cases, but in reply to questions concerning them Schuetzler said he could not discuss them until he has had a complete report from the captains in charge of the stations involved. These are said to be Capt. C. E. Atkinson of the South Clark street station and Capt. James O'Toole of the West Chicago avenue station.

Needs Heroic Remedy.
"But my investigating these cases," said Chief Schuetzler, "and even taking the offenders before the trial board will not cure the evil. It is too big a matter to be remedied by such limited procedure as that."

"I have given a great deal of thought to the subject and have tried to find some adequate means of coping with these vultures that hang about the stations, and some unfortunate person without friends to fall into the hands of the police. Sometimes I have thought that the only way to put an end to their bad practices was to let them out of the stations entirely. But how could that work?"

"They prey not only on immoral women but on men arrested for minor offenses where they think their bonds will be a few dollars. It is a situation that is a disgrace to the city and one that is being compelled to spend the night in our cells—some of which aren't fit for housing a human being that long! That seems to be the only way out of it in a large number of these cases, and I want to ask you: Which is better?"

"Which is better—to let some of these bondsmen operate and hold them in check or to exclude them from the stations and let all the friendless prisoners lie in their cells until morning?"

"It is a hard question. I would like to see the department rid of the bondsmen, for there is no question that they have a bad influence on some of its members, but how can we do it? The only other alternative seems to be to devise some way to regulate them—fixing the manner in which they can see prisoners, the amounts they are allowed to charge, and similar things. These are all questions I want to take up with Chief Justice Olson and State Attorney Hayne."

Morals Inspector Hanna said one of the ways which he checked and restricted at the East Chicago avenue station and that at the South Clark street station bondsmen, one that was operating before the present administration.

FLAMES ATTACK LANDMARK
NEAR LOOP PHONE EXCHANGE

Cool Heads Prevent Panic Among Girls—Auto Building Near St. Luke's Hospital Burns.

Fire on the roof of the old times building, landmark at Washington street and Fifth avenue, last night sent showers of sparks into the windows of the Chicago Telephone building, directly west, where hundreds of girls were working. Many girls started in fear, but were restrained by cooler heads. The flames soon were extinguished with small loss.

Patients in St. Luke's hospital, at 1481 South Michigan avenue, were unaware of a fire which attacked and partially destroyed the quarters of the Chicago Auto Sales company, 1424 South Michigan avenue, a two story brick structure. The loss on the building and its contents was estimated at \$50,000 by Chief Thomas O'Connor, who was in a nearby engine house when the fire was discovered. To prevent alarm in the hospital, firemen were instructed not to sound their roars. Only the nurses knew of the blaze.

Another fire of the evening destroyed a two story frame building at Dorchester avenue and Sixty-second place and spread to two frame buildings across the street. For many years the building was used by members of truck company No. 18 as headquarters, but yesterday the flames moved. The families of J. Salva, first floor, 1414 East Sixty-second place; W. Wood, second floor; Miss Anderson, 1414 Sixty-second place; and Harry Briggs, 1416 Sixty-second place, were routed out by the flames.

HOLKSTRA INQUEST TODAY.

Police Convicted Contractor Ended Life, After Saloonkeeper Identifies Revolver.

The inquest over the body of Samuel Holkstra of 1249 Vesel street, a "motor" whose body was found on a vacant lot, will be held today. Jeremiah Sullivan, a saloonkeeper, identified the body of Holkstra as the man who entered his saloon about 11 o'clock Saturday night. He also identified the revolver found near the body as the same one Holkstra showed him. The police are convinced Holkstra committed suicide.

WHEATRAILLIES: SHORTS BUYERS

December Gains on the May; Corn Futures Move Up; Oats Trade Light.

December wheat was strong again yesterday and gained on the May. Shorts in the December apparently were inclined to cover in spite of the continued big receipts. They cables started prices higher, and offerings throughout the session were moderate. Weather conditions were favorable and receipts were large at all points, but these features did not seem to exert much influence on the bear side. Final quotations were 1/2 to 3/4c higher.

The cash market here was firm with slightly better prices bid for No. 2 hard. The December price bid for No. 2 hard wheat for November was 1.00c, compared with 99c for No. 2 hard wheat for December. Local sales were 10,000 bu. to mill. Sales of 25,000 bu. to go to store were reported.

Receipts still large.

Northwest cash markets were a little easier, premiums being lower than last week. Receipts at the two points were 1,233 cars, compared to 1,201 cars a week ago. Winnipeg had 1,000 cars, compared to 400 cars a year ago. Prospects are for continued good going south, but Duluth reported a sharp falling off in country notices of shipments. Minneapolis stocks increased only 300,000 bu. for three days, while shipments of wheat and four combined were the largest on record, being equal to 1,000,000 bu. in wheat.

It is understood considerable wheat shipped from Minneapolis is headed for Chicago. Weather prospects were for continued fine conditions. Mills report a fair demand for flour. No clearances were posted, as the leading eastern markets were closed on account of election day. Primary receipts for the day were 3,000,000 bu. Local inspection showed 182 cars in.

Stocks increase slowly.

The principal bullish argument at the present appears to be that stocks show small increases compared to the record breaking receipts. There is undoubtedly a lot of wheat going south, but from now on many exporters believe the Canadian wheat will greatly exceed the American shipments. The comparatively poor quality of the wheat in the west and eastern makes it unlikely that stocks of contract wheat will be large here for some time.

There is understood to be a big shortage in the December wheat, some of the shorts having been short at Chicago and long at Winnipeg. Unless Chicago stocks begin to pile up more rapidly than heretofore the anxiety of shorts is likely to increase. Liverpool prices were 1/4c higher, with a good demand reported for spots, and offerings moderate.

Corn shorts are nervous.

Prices for corn were strong in gains of 1/4c to 1c, the December being relatively strong. Cash prices were firm, 1/4c to 1c higher. The shipping demand was quite active and sales were \$5,000,000. Offerings were light and the southern cash markets were strong, with a good export demand reported.

It is understood there is a big lot of corn sold for export for December and January shipment, and that the demand for movement from the country as to whether shippers will have the same difficulty in filling their sales as did the sellers of wheat and oats last summer. Receipts were 85 cars, with primary receipts of 600,000 bu. Cables were 10c higher. Plate corn was firm and ocean freight was strong. The spot demand abroad is good. Country reports generally indicate a slow movement.

Oats are trifle higher.

Quits followed the advance in other grains to a moderate extent, closing 1/4c higher, the trade generally being quiet. Slaughter was a fair buyer of May. Selling was scattered. Eastern reports reflected early and there was a demand for domestic and export demand. Sales of 200,000 bu. were reported for export from the seaboard. Cash prices here were steady to 1/4c higher. The firmness in country was a big factor. Receipts in the west for the day were 1,543,000 bu. and local arrivals were 250 cars.

Provisions were in fair demand, but gains for the day were slight. The cash trade was moderate. Receipts of hogs were 22,000, with 25,000 the estimate for today. Prices at the yards were about steady. The decrease in cut meat stocks during October was about 35,000,000 lbs. or the largest October decrease in many years. Western receipts of hogs were 90,200 against 87,000 a year ago.

Rye values rule steady.

Rye ruled steady, with sales of No. 2 at \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

Barley was quiet, with sales of No. 2 at \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80. Receipts, 25 cars.

Timothy seed was quiet. March closed at \$1.00; May, \$1.05; July, \$1.10. Receipts, 25 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 1/4c higher. Cash on trade, \$1.00; No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

Wheat, No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

Barley, No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80. Receipts, 25 cars.

Timothy seed, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—WHEAT—No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

CORN—No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80. Receipts, 25 cars.

OATS—No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70. Receipts, 25 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2.—WHEAT—No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

CORN—No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80. Receipts, 25 cars.

OATS—No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70. Receipts, 25 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 2.—WHEAT—No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90. Receipts, 25 cars.

CORN—No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80. Receipts, 25 cars.

OATS—No. 2, \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.75; No. 4, \$0.70. Receipts, 25 cars.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEAT. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 1.00 1.05 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00. May. 1.00 1.05 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00.

CORN. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 0.85 0.90 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85. May. 0.85 0.90 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85.

OATS. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 0.45 0.50 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.45. May. 0.45 0.50 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.45.

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.

WHEAT. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 1.00 1.05 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00. May. 1.00 1.05 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00.

CORN. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 0.85 0.90 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85. May. 0.85 0.90 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85.

OATS. December. Open. High. Low. Nov. 1. Close. Dec. 0.45 0.50 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.45. May. 0.45 0.50 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.45.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Stand. No. 2 or better. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. 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Glennco—P. W. B. 34
A. Hubbard
25—Village, nt.
Incumb. B. 32
Crickson to Percy W. W.
100—Incumb. B. 32
rev. stamp 21, Incumb.
100—P. W. B. 32
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Taylor—Taylor's 21, nt.
100—P. W. B. 32
Percy W. B. 32
NORWOOD
Bartlett's Lawrence, av. nt.
100—1 rev. stamp 21
Netland to Maria Seaman
PALOZ
Palos Fr. Monson & S. 24
7, rev. stamp 21
Buchanan to Mrs. Alton
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PROVISO
1—3-4 rev. stamp 21
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Women's underwear shop, third floor

A November sale that has unusual features:

Women's tricot silk underwear at saving of about 1/3

Such extraordinary selling possible only because of an extensive purchase whereby we got a prominent manufacturer's overstock.

1.50 tricot silk vests

—with shields under arms; white or pink, and all sizes;

all at 95c

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—these with elaborate lace trimming; the tricot silk in white or pink.

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—reinforced garments in knee-length and in white or black.

Any purchase, upon request, will be held for future delivery.

**Mandel Brothers**

Luggage shop—sixth floor

Breaking all trunk traditions**\$15**

There is a tradition about wardrobe trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine the use of such luggage to the affluent. But now comes the

NEVERBREAK No. 100 WARDROBE TRUNK

which, however it be packed with clothing and accessories, cannot exceed the weight limit. Made of tough vulcanized fiber, over three-ply basswood and reinforced with steel at every point, it is guaranteed not to break, yet it breaks every tradition of the light trunk world. The "Neverbreak" trunk is beautifully finished in a rich dark color and with aristocratic, substantial hardware and self-locking lock.

The removable garment rack

holds six suits and topcoat, or 12 dresses. It can be lifted out bodily, with the clothes upon it, and hung away in the bedroom closet. A series of roomy drawers provides perfectly for lingerie and negligees, with room for hats and sufficient changes of boots; also, a serviceable and handy laundry bag. This trunk just right size to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Makes an ideal clothes-closet for closet-less rooms—what a splendid Christmas gift! Let us repeat—fifteen dollars.

Price, \$15

Registered, insured and guaranteed for five years.

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"The store famous for silks"

Remarkable clearance of ultra-popular costume fabrics begins here this morning.

Imported manchester corduroys, \$1

—these the hollow-out corduroys, in afternoon and street shades and in black.

40-in. imported novelty velvets, 1.95

—high class imported, broadened and striped velvets, in fashionable patterns and colors. 1.95 is but half the regular price.

40-in. imported velvet brocades, 2.95

—some in the lot originally were 8.50 yard; brocades on voile, satin or crepe grounds; afternoon and street shades, and black.

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Continuing Its Great November Sale:

THE WOMEN'S COAT SECTION PRESENTS

Distinctive New Coats at \$65.00

Not only in the Coats at the more moderate prices, but throughout our noteworthy assortments, there are many special values to make purchasing during this month well worth while.

An Exact Copy of a "Jenny" Model—

The Coat sketched at the left is developed of rich wool velours and has trimmings of Bismarck Seal. In the detail of its unique belt, in the development of its collar, one recognizes the inspiration of a master designer—originating—not imitating.

An Afternoon Coat of Rich Plush.

Illustrated at the right, with big collar of fur, and handsome lining of a striped silk moire.

Sixth Floor, North Room.

For Dress Wear and to Don With One's Suit—

Here Are New Blouses For Women

Upon the proper selection of Blouses depends so much of the charm of one's costume.

In this great Section devoted to Women's Blouses, every smart style is to be obtained—from the severely cut, dark colored, Suit Blouse to the elaborately brocaded and lace Blouse for matinee and informal dress wear.

AT \$5.00—Creme de chine Blouses, pink or white, daintily embroidered, trimmed with hemstitching and rows of close-set pearl buttons. One illustrated at the left.

AT \$8.00—Chiffon taffeta Blouses; a distinctive new model, with military upstanding collar and revers, sketched in the center. Its collar is faced with gold color or white satin.

AT \$10.75—Fur-trimmed Blouse of open-meshed lace in suit colors over net, the lower part of the underbodice being of gold colored satin. Lace vestee, collar and cuffs and ball buttons of cut beads give it a "dressup" effect.

Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

For Early Gift Shoppers and One's Own Use:

Pillows from the Fancy Goods Section Special: 75c to \$1.50

These are covered with smart, decorative fabrics, in plain and figured designs. Some are finished with fringe. All are boxed, suitable for gifts. The value is very unusual.

Prices: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Third Floor, South Room.



Because France Is Unable to Duplicate These Fabrics—

A "Noblesse" Corset—Priced Specially at \$15.00

Those many women acquainted with the quality of our Imported Corsets will recognize in this offer an unusual opportunity for saving money.

The model sketched is to be had in a complete line of sizes, but not in every fabric, silk brocade and broche chiefly being offered. Because conditions abroad make re-ordering in certain of these fabrics impossible, we are offering the line at a great saving.

Several other models in our Imported Noblesse Corsets—in which the size range is broken—are re-priced for clearance to

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$20.00

Fifth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.**Evening Gowns, New Party and Dance Frocks for Women**

In a Notable Display, Presenting Practically Every Favored Fashion in Widest Variety of Fabrics and Colors

The close approach of the winter social season, with its attendant formal and informal affairs, finds these women's costume sections in the highest degree of readiness to meet any and every demand that may be made upon them.

Indeed, so many, so widely different, so all-including are the modes gathered together for this event, that it is almost in the nature of a Mid-Season Opening Exhibit.

Afternoon Frocks of Charmeuse, Velvet, Taffeta— Fashioned for the most part on simple, graceful lines with touches of fur and embroidered motifs, in the darker colorings favored of the season.

—Priced from \$30 to \$110

Dance Frocks of Tulle and Taffeta in Pastel Tones—

Charmingly "puffed" affairs, bouffante and swinging as to skirt, quaint and demure looking as to bodice. A splash of color here given by a flower artistically posed, and gold and silver glitter galore.

—Priced from \$25 to \$75

Dinner and Opera Gowns in Exclusive Modes—

All the regal splendor that lies in black lace, velvet and jet or white velvet sequinned in a thousand opalescent shades—these gowns in themselves form a wonderful exhibit.

—Priced \$125 to \$250

Two Delightful Frocks Are Sketched—

They represent these assortments. One at the right of velvet, Georgette and fine is priced at \$40. The other at the left of charmeuse, in white, maize and pink, with a sequined chiffon drape.

—These Are Priced \$60



Fourth Floor, North Room.

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